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REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,

FOR THE

Official Year ending October 31st, 1872.

DIVISION OF HEALTH AFFAIRS LIBRARY

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1872.

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To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor of North Carolina :

SIR : The constitution requires that all reports and communications from the directors or managers of the public charities of the State, that are intended to be sent in to the ensuing General Assembly, shall be placed in the hands of the Governor of the State, at least five days before the assembling of that body.

In complying with this provision of the constitution, I have the honor of handing to your Excellency the report of Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, accompanied by such remarks, on behalf of the Board of Directors, as they have felt specially called upon to make.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,

President Board of Directors.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina :

The law requires the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina to convene at the Asylum building on the first Wednesday in November, and investigate the management of the affairs of the Institution, and report the same, with such remarks as they shall deem expedient, to the ensuing General Assembly.

The Directors have discharged this duty faithfully, and beg leave to submit for the information and consideration of your honorable body the accompanying very full, satisfactory, comprehensive and suggestive report, upon the conduct and affairs of this Institution, by Dr. Eugene Grissom, Superintendent of the Asylum.

An examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer, Col. Wm. E. Anderson, will furnish you with a clear and methodical statement of the financial condition of this Institution, and show you what uses have been made of the money appropriated by law for its maintenance and support.

But the Directors wish to call your attention particularly to the urgent and increasing demands, from every part of the State, for accommodations for the insane. Indeed, the want of hospital accommodations for this unfortunate class of our citizens has become so well known generally, and the demands for further provision for them so imperative, that your Direc-

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tors feel specially called upon to urge your honorable body, without further delay, to adopt suitable measures for this purpose. And upon this subject they respectfully ask to be allowed to refer you to their proceedings and reports of last year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
President Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN :—The seventeenth Annual Report of this Institution contains the operations of a year attended with, at least, our usual success, and characterized by no untoward event in the administration of its affairs, except the necessity of rejecting numerous applications for admission for want of room. While there has been no prevailing epidemic, or considerable amount of fatal illness among our patients, it has been far from a year of even ordinary healthfulness or physical vigor. The type of the disease, so far as it has existed, has been asthenic, and there has been during the Summer and Fall, to the present time, among those of the entire household not under active treatment, a general indisposition and debility, lingering between health and sickness. This depressing influence has fallen with peculiar severity upon the feeble and exhausted, and has doubtless produced fatality in some acute attacks that might otherwise have recovered.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, (INCLUDING CURED, IMPROVED, STATIONARY AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM IN 1856, AND THOSE REMAINING.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions, - - -	585	408	993
Discharges, - - - -	466	294	760
Remaining Nov. 1, 1872, -	119	114	233

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1872.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum Nov. 1st, 1871,	127	118	245
Received during the year,	24	19	43
Under treatment during the year,	151	137	288
Discharged during the year,	32	23	55
Remaining Nov. 1st, 1872,	119	114	233

TABLE III.

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCT. 31st, 1872.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Recovered, - - -	9	5	14
Much improved, - - -	8	1	9
Stationary, - - -	9	5	14
Died, - - - -	6	12	18
Total, - - -	32	23	55

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	27	Female.	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.		7		1871	Nov.	4
2	26	"	Single.	"	Religious excitement.		3		"	"	9
3	65	"	Widowed.	"	Hereditary predisposition	18			"	"	14
4	27	"	Single.	Dementia.	Death of brother.	8			"	Dec.	2
5	47	"	"	Mania.	Exposure.	1	1		"	"	16
6	43	Male.	Married.	Melancholia.	Congestion of brain.			21	"	"	24
7	37	Female.	"	"	Dyspepsia.		6		1872	Jan.	6
8	51	Male.	"	Dementia.	Neuralgia.	11			"	"	11
9	24	"	Single.	Mania.	Ill health.	unk'n.			"	"	12
10	27	Female.	Married.	Melancholia.	Uterine disease.		7		"	"	12
11	29	"	"	Mania.	Puerperal.	4			"	"	25
12	36	"	Single.	"	Blindness.	1			"	"	30
*13	54	"	"	"	Domestic Affliction.	3			"	Feb'y	6

14	46	Male.	Married.	Melancholia.	Financial troubles.	1	5	1872	Mar'h	4
15	19	"	Single.	"	Religious excitement.	2	15	"	"	14
16	20	Female.	Married.	Dementia.	Ill health.	5		"	"	28
*17	60	Male.	"	Mania.	"	4		"	"	30
18	24	"	Single,	Dementia.	Unknown.	3		"	April	3
19	17	"	"	"	Exposure.	4		"	"	12
20	47	"	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.	7		"	"	30
21	32	Female.	"	"	Loss of property.	9		"	May	3
22	31	Male.	"	Epileptic mania.	Unknown.	4		"	"	4
23	30	"	"	Dementia.	Intemperance.	9		"	"	22
24	30	Female.	Single.	Mania.	Typhoid fever.	8		"	"	29
†25	52	Male.	Married.	"	Hereditary.	10		"	"	30
26	23	"	"	"	Unknown.	1		"	June	6
27	23	"	Single.	Melancholia.	Religious excitement.	4		"	"	15
28	28	"	"	Epileptic mania.	Epilepsy.	unk'n.		"	"	26
29	36	"	Married.	Melancholia.	Hereditary.	16		"	"	30
30	21	Female.	Single.	Mania.	Unknown.	10		"	July	10
31	29	Male.	"	Epileptic mania.	Epilepsy.	unk'n.		"	"	27
*32	20	"	"	Mania.	Masturbation.	1	12	"	"	30
33	40	Female.	"	"	Unknown.	3		"	Aug't	9
34	50	Male.	"	Dementia.	Hard study.	31		"	"	15
†35	22	"	"	Mania.	Intemperance.	2		"	"	19
†36	39	"	"	Melancholia.	Pecuniary embarrassment	7		"	"	19
37	34	"	"	Mania.	Unknown.	1		"	"	29
38	55	Female.	Married.	Dementia.	Hereditary.	1		"	Sept.	24
†39	54	"	"	Mania.	Domestic affliction.	1	12	"	"	30

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Year.	Months.	Days.	Year.	Months.	Days.
40	30	Female.	Married.	Melancholia.	Ill health.		2		1872	Oct.	1
41	18	Male.	Single.	Mania.	Unknown.				"	"	21
*42	46	Female.	Widow.	"	Domestic affliction.		10		"	"	22
43	37	Male.	Married.	"	Jealousy.	1	7		"	"	31

*3d attack.
†4th attack.
‡2d attack.

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	22	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,		6			11	19
2	40	Female,	Widowed,	Melancholia,	Death of husband,			10		10	9
3	36	"	Married,	Mania,	Loss of child,		1			5	6
4	31	Male,	Single,	"	Hereditary,	14			1	7	12
5	22	"	"	"	{ Excessive use of tobac- co and study,	1			1	3	8
6	43	"	Married,	Melancholia,	Congestion of brain,			21		4	7
7	19	"	Single,	Dementia,	Typhoid fever,	10	3			11	28
8	38	"	Widowed,	Melancholia,	{ Excessive use alcoholic stimulants,	1				11	22
9	52	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,				1	8	18

TABLE V.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
10	21	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	4			1		4
11	25	Male,	"	"	"	3			1	2	15
12	27	Female,	Single,	"	Disappointed love,		4		4		18
13	37	"	Married,	Melancholia,	Dyspepsia,		6			9	16
14	46	Male,	"	"	Financial troubles,		1	5		7	26

TABLE VI.
SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "MUCH IMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	32	Male,	Married,	Epilepsy,	Epilepsy,	7			15	2	14
2	20	"	Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		8		11	11	10
3	23	"	"	Dementia,	Blow on head,	6			15	9	18
4	27	"	"	Imbecility,	Unknown,	5			8	1	26
5	30	"	"	"	Impaired health,	2			5		6
6	27	Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Uterine disease,		7			6	3
7	34	Male,	"	Mania,	Unknown,		10		12	4	5
8	34	"	"	Imbecility,	"	unkn'n			5	7	9
9	32	"	Single,	Dementia,	"	4			15	3	5

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH "STATIONARY" CASE DISCHARGED.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Month	Days.	Years.	Month	Days.
1	42	Female.	Married.	Mania.	Unknown.		8		13	9	10
2	50	"	Single.	Imbecile.	Loss of friends.	17			9	1	9
3	23	Male.	"	Mania.	Epilepsy.	15			4	9	19
4	38	Female.	Widowed.	"	Unknown.	10			12	4	28
5	58	"	Single.	"	"	8			12	3	11
6	48	Male.	Married.	Imbecile.	Domestic trouble.	16			15	5	28
7	24	Female.	Single.	Dementia.	Unknown.	17			1	7	15
8	23	Male.	"	Mania.	Epilepsy.	10			9	9	28
9	48	"	Married.	"	Opium.	3			11	3	28
10	30	"	"	"	Domestic affliction.	2			11	9	7
11	46	"	Single.	"	Epilepsy.	10			5	3	23
12	23	"	"	"	Unknown.	4			6	3	19
13	51	"	Married.	Dementia.	Neuralgia.	11				9	6
14	35	"	"	Melancholia.	Religion.		2		1	7	26

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	57	Female,	Married,	Dementia,	Domestic trouble,	20			6	2		{ Effusion upon the brain.
2	18	"	Single,	Imbecility,	Ill health,	4			7	3	14	Chronic Diarrhoea.
3	78	Male,	"	Mania,	Unknown,		6		1	9	3	Exhaustion,
4	30	"	"	"	"	4			4	4	10	Consumption.
5	16	Female,	"	Imbecility,	Infantile disease,	11			10	10	13	"
6	33	"	"	Mania,	Domestic trouble,		6		1	7	11	Chronic Diarrhoea.
7	38	"	Married,	"	Religious Excitem't		1	5		8	1	Typhoid Fever.
8	24	"	Single,	"	Inheritance,	12			2	6		Bronchitis.
9	29	"	"	"	Suppressed menses,		2		1	11	26	Consumption.
10	40	"	"	"	Change of life,		1		10	11	23	Exhaustion.
11	26	"	"	"	Religious Excitem't		3			8	6	Typhoid Fever.
12	57	Male,	Married,	Melancholia,	Ill health,	1			1	3	24	Exhaustion.

TABLE VIII.—(Continued.)

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Age.	SEX.	CIVIL, CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM,	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION			TIME IN ASYLUM.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
13	22	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	5			7	5	8	Consumption.
14	51	"	Widowed,	Dementia,	Loss of son,	20			1	4	15	Chronic Diarrhœa.
15	34	"	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,	1	3		2		28	Effusion upon the brain.
16	34	Male,	Single,	"	"	2			1	3	16	Peritoneal infla- mation.
17	31	"	Married,	Epileptic mania,	"		9			5	19	Effusion on the brain.
18	26	"	Single,	Mania,	The war,	4			4	6		Typhoid Fever.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d day of February, 1856, is 993 ; the total number of discharges for the same time is 760 ; of whom 244 were cured ; 88 improved ; 167 unimproved ; and 267 died, leaving now under treatment 233.

Upon the whole number of admissions, the *per centage* of discharges has been 76.53 ; of cures, 24.77 ; of improved, 8.86 ; of unimproved, 16.81 ; of deaths, 26.28.

Upon the whole number of discharges the *per centage* of cures has been 32.10 ; of improved, 11.57 ; of unimproved, 21.97 ; of deaths, 34.34.

At the date of my last report there were in the Asylum 127 males and 118 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 24 males and 19 females. The highest number at any one time was 130 males and 120 females ; lowest number 118 males, and 112 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 151 males and 138 females, making a total of 289.

There have been 32 males and 23 females discharged during the year ; of these 9 males and 5 females were cured ; 8 males and 1 female improved ; 9 males and 5 females in a stationary condition, and 6 males and 12 females died.

Upon the whole number in the Institution the *per centage*, this year, of discharges was 19.09 ; of recoveries, 4.82 ; of improved, 3.12 ; of unimproved, 4.82 ; of deaths, 6.25.

Upon the number of admissions during the year, the *per centage* of discharges was 127.90 ; of cures, 32.55 ; of improved, 20.93 ; of unimproved, 32.55 ; of deaths, 41.86.

Upon the number of discharges, the *per centage* of cures was 25.45 ; of improved, 16.36 ; of unimproved, 25.45 ; of deaths, 32.72.

Of admissions during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 12 cases, physical in 22, and unknown in 9. The form was Mania in 23 cases, Epileptic Mania in 3, Melancholia in 9, and Dementia in 8. The duration before admission is represented to have been less than 1 year

in 23 cases, (7 of which were second or third attacks ;) from 1 to 5 years in 11, (1 of which was a third attack ;) from 5 to 10 years in 2, (1 of which was a fourth attack) ; from 10 to 20 years in 3 ; and over 20 years in 1 ; making an average duration of previous disease of 2 years and 9 months, regardless of the former attacks.

Of those recovered, the supposed cause of the disease was mental in 5 cases, physical in 7, and unknown in 2. The form was Mania in 7 cases, Melancholia in 6, and Dementia in 1. The duration of the disease before admission is represented to have been from 10 days to 1 year in 7 cases, and from 1 to 14 years in the others, averaging about 2 years and 6 months. The time in the Asylum was less than 1 year in 8 cases, and over 1 year in 6, making an average duration of treatment of 9 months, excepting the cases at home on "probation" or trial, not properly belonging to the calculation.

Of those discharged improved, the supposed cause was physical in 5 cases and unknown in 4. The duration before admission varied from 7 months to 7 years, averaging 2 years and 11 months. The time under treatment, with one exception, from 5 to 15 years.

Of the unimproved discharged the *cause* was mental in 4 cases ; physical in 5, and unknown in 5. The *form* was mania in 9 cases ; melancholia in 1, imbecility in 2, and dementia in 2. The *duration* mostly from 2 to 17 years. The time in the Asylum, with three exceptions, from 4 to 15 years. Of the deaths, the *cause* of insanity was mental in 6 cases ; physical in 7, and unknown in 5. The *form* of mental disease was mania in 13 cases ; melancholia in 1 ; imbecility in 2, and dementia in 2. The *duration* before admission was under 12 months in 7 cases, and from 1 to 20 years in the others. The *time* in the Asylum was less than 1 year in 3 cases only, from 1 to 5 years in 10 ; from 5 to 10 years in 3, and over 10 years in 2. The *immediate* cause of death was affusion upon the brain in 3 cases ; chronic diarrhoea in 3 ; exhaustion in 3 ;

typhoid fever in 3; consumption in 4; bronchitis in 1, and peritoneal inflammation in 1. At the time of death 2 cases were under 20 years of age; 5 between 20 and 30 years; 7 between 30 and 50 years and 4 over 50 years.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

With the utmost economy in lodging attendants and employees, and in the use of store rooms, the institution furnishes only 224 rooms for patients, 112 for males and 112 for females. These, with the exception of one associated dormitory, are suited by size and arrangement for the accommodation, each, of one patient only. The absolute and relative amount of insanity and idiocy in the State (between which the *distinction* in compiling statistics, I apprehend, has been but imperfectly and approximately recognized), together with the ratio of the same to the total population, and the probable increase within the last twenty years, may be inferred from the following

SYNOPSIS OF EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF THE CENSUS BUREAU
FOR THE LAST THREE DECADES.

DATE.	POPULATION.	No. of Insane.	No. of Idiotic.	RATIO OF INSANE.	RATIO OF IDIOTIC.
1850	869,039	510	794	1 to 1,704	1 to 1,094
1860	992,667	660	780	1 to 1,504	1 to 1,012
1870	1,071,361	779	976	1 to 1,375	1 to 1,097

Besides those now under treatment here, there are in the State, according to the above data, which is, I apprehend, by no means an over-estimate, upwards of 500 insane persons.

Of this number it is fair to estimate that fifty per cent are in need of hospital treatment for curative or custodial purposes; many demanding constant care for protection against violence to themselves, their families or the community. The accumulated number of applications for admission on file at the date of my last report was about 250. How many of these have been relieved of their sufferings by death, and how many are still dragging out a miserable existence in poorly provided private quarters, almshouses or jails, daily growing from bad to worse, is not within my knowledge. During the year, certificates of refusal, for want of room, have been issued in about 120 cases. Many of these, however, were chronic and harmless, and could not, probably, have been materially benefited by asylum treatment. The only alternative left the Board of Directors was to increase the number of discharges by sending away the "harmless incurables," and by filling their places with as many of the acute or violent as could thereby be accommodated. This action, however, while it has changed the character of the household to a more violent class of patients, has been singularly unsuccessful in introducing acute and curable cases. Public sentiment, or a knowledge of our overcrowded condition, makes it rare that application is made for admission, until the friends have exhausted every effort at control, and the disease, by delay, has passed its early stages, and the patient, by continued and protracted violence, has become intolerable to the family and community, and has to be removed to the jail or elsewhere for safe keeping, or to prevent the utter ruin of those upon whom the care and expense devolve.

While insanity, when acute and recent, is known to be, as a general rule, quite *curable*, when chronic, it becomes one of the most *incurable* of all diseases at all amenable to treatment. Any attempt on the part of the State to save money by failing to provide for the early treatment of the insane, or of individuals to delay the same, is poor economy and worse philanthro-

py. This mistaken policy has already filled the land with a class of dependent and incurable sufferers, that are a burden to themselves, a terror to their families, and an expense to the public, which nothing can relieve, for the present, but death, or diminish for the future, but ample accommodations.

Science is likely, I apprehend, to discover no better means of curtailing the development, or of arresting the penalty of a disease that appears to be the companion of the progress of civilization. The official statements for North Carolina, as well as the statistics of every other State in the Union, and of most other countries, indicate an apparent or absolute increase of this malady. Either its prevalence or a knowledge of its existence, is greater in many communities than our own. By reference to the exhaustive report of Dr. Wilkins, Commissioner of Lunacy of California, many interesting tables upon this subject may be found. The report of the Census Bureau for 1870, is authority for saying that in the New England States, the ratio of the insane to the population, upon an average calculation which I have carefully made, is 1 to 638; in the Middle States, exclusive of Delaware, is 1 to 860; in Delaware, 1 to 1,923; in the Western States, exclusive of California and Nevada, 1 to 1,709; in California, 1 to 489; in the Southern States, 1 to 2,271; in the whole United States, 1 to 1,031.

In England the estimate is 1 to 403 of her population; in Ireland, 1 to 467; in France, 1 to 747; in Prussia, 1 to 1,416. In London, in 1844, the ratio was 1 to 200; in Paris, 1 to 222. in St. Petersburg, 1 to 3,142, and in Madrid, 1 to 3,400.

The number of Insane in the United States in the year 1870 was 37,382; the number under treatment in 49 hospitals, 17,735; 10,229 were admitted during the year; 3,357 were cured, and 1,851 died. The per centage of insanity under treatment was 47.44. The per centage of cures on admissions was 33, and on the whole number treated was 13. The per centage of deaths on admissions was 18, and on the whole number treated was 7. In the thirty-nine Asylums in the United States, visited by Dr. Wilkins in 1870, there were resident at the time,

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12,907 patients ; admitted during the year, 8,639 ; cured, 3,240 ; died, 1,519.

The per centage of cures on admissions was 37, and on the whole number treated 15. The per centage of deaths on admission was 17, and on the whole number treated was 7. The average duration of life in the *incurable insane*, attacked between the ages of 20 and 60, is about 17 years, while that of the sane of similar ages is 29 years. The average duration of treatment in cases of recovery, of all ages, is 7 months.

The question presented by this aspect of the subject, and which should engage the attention of our legislators, as a matter of political economy, is a just appreciation of the difference between the cost of cure and the burden of maintenance. Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, whose reputation for research and accuracy, as a statistician is not excelled, says, "In a perfect state of things where the best appliances which the science and skill of the age have produced for healing, are offered to the lunatics in as *early stage* of their malady, as they are to those who are attacked with fever or dysentery, probably eighty, and possibly ninety per cent. would be restored." Referring to this assertion, Dr. Cleaveland in his Annual Report of the Hudson River Hospital for the Insane, for 1869, remarks : "In Oneida county is situated the Utica Asylum, and its influence has been such that every acute case happening in the county is at once placed under hospital treatment. The result is that only 5 per cent. of those treated in the early stage of the disease remain as incurables, thus more than verifying the assertion of Dr. Jarvis."

According to reliable statistics, it is shown by Dr. Wilkins that, in twelve Asylums in Holland, for a period of operations from 1844 to 1864, of 4,373 recoveries, 953 were under treatment less than three months ; 1,136 from 3 to 6 months ; 1,195 from 6 to 12 months ; 678 from 1 to 2 years, and 411 over 2 years. In one hundred and eleven Asylums in France for the year 1853, of 2,771 cures, 903 were treated less than 3

months; 614 between 3 and 6 months; 495 between 6 and 12 months; 263 between 1 and 2 years; 236 over 2 years, and 260 unknown.

In the Hanwell Asylum, in England, from 1855 to 1860, of 117 who were restored, 3 were treated less than 3 months; 39 from 3 to 6 months; 43 from 6 to 12 months; 17 from 1 to 2 years, and 15 over 2 years.

In the Southern Ohio Asylum, for a period of 15 years from 1855 to 1869, inclusive, of 911 restored, 385 were in the hospital under 3 months; 260 from 3 to 6 months; 168 from 6 to 12 months; 72 from 1 to 2 years, and 26 over 2 years.

An average of these combined results would show, upon the whole number restored, the cures of those under treatment less than 3 months to be 28.4 per cent.; from 3 to 6 months, 25.9 per cent.; from 6 to 12 months, 24 per cent.; from 1 to 2 years, 13 per cent.; over two years, 8.7 per cent.

In this institution, during the whole period of its operations, from 1856 to the present date, with the disadvantage of being mostly occupied with chronic cases from the beginning of their treatment, and an admission of only 993 patients, of 244 cases 34 were treated under 3 months; 63 from 3 to 6 months; 76 from 6 to 12 months; 49 from 1 to 2 years, making an average time of a little more than 9 months. It is proper to remark, that this apparent average is somewhat increased over the real time of actual treatment, in consequence of the number of patients sent home on "probation" or trial, frequently for several months before being discharged from our books, or pronounced cured upon our records. This course is sometimes pursued as a matter of precaution, after an apparent recovery, to try the effect upon the patient of a change of situation and of re-association with family and friends, and to enable them, in case of relapse, to return the patient to the Asylum without the trouble and delay of a re-committal in form.

The economy and propriety of early treatment is strongly illustrated by the records of the Worcester hospital in Massachusetts, conducted upon a large scale, during a period of

fifteen years of its history in which it is shown that, of 1,179 cases, the duration of whose insanity, previous to admission, in every case was within 1 year, making an average of 8 months and 21 days, the average treatment was only 5 months and 10 days; while, of 201 cures with a duration of insanity previous to admission of more than 1 year, there was an average treatment of 10 months and 10 days; thus showing conclusively that it requires only half the time and costs the State only half as much to effect the cure of those recoveries, treated during the first of their attack, as it did those whose treatment commenced after the expiration of one year.

The report of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum for 1869, giving a retrospective view of its operations for fifteen years, shows "how the expectation of recovery diminishes almost in exact proportion to the length of time the disease may have existed previous to treatment." Of 530 admissions of one month's previous duration, the cures amounted to 68.49 per cent.; of 219 admissions of two months' duration, to 63.01; of 164 admissions of three months' duration, to 53.65; of 98 admissions of four months' duration, to 54.08; of 177 admissions of six months' duration, to 46.32; of 239 admissions of twelve months' duration, to 43.09; of 163 admissions of two years' duration, to 28.83; of 191 admissions of over two years' duration, 17.32. From this, as well as from all other experience in the treatment of insanity, it is shown that its *curability* is in inverse proportion to the length of time of its existence before treatment.

The practical question presents itself, whether it is better as a matter of political economy to provide for the prompt and early treatment of all our insane in the acute stage of their malady, with the prospect of the restoration of 75 or 80 per cent., at an expense for an average treatment of 6 or 7 months' duration, thereby affording the prospect of an average life of health and usefulness of 29 years, or, on the other hand, their maintenance uncured, even upon the cheapest plan, for an average life of 17 years. Take, for illustration, 100 acute

cases, with a reasonable calculation, by timely treatment, of the cure of 80, at an expense for 7 months' treatment of \$175 each. This amounts to \$14,000. The other 20 at the same ratio of cost, for an average life of 17 years, will increase the amount in all to \$116,000. *Per contra*: the cost of the 100 uncured, at the present State allowance for all not recovered, (\$100 each per year) for an average life of 17 years, amounts to \$170,000, making a difference of \$54,000 in favor of hospital treatment over mere custody at the cheapest rate of support for this class of patients, to say nothing of the 80 restored to an average life of health and usefulness of 29 years.

There are in North Carolina, as before stated, according to the census returns of 1870, 779 insane persons. Deducting the number under treatment here, leaves upwards of 500 elsewhere, who are entitled to \$100 per annum from the Public Treasury for support, by chap. 167 of the Acts of 1869-'70. This would amount, annually, if all entitled were to claim the appropriation, to \$50,000. This sum would erect at least 60 rooms every year for the permanent and continual accommodation of the insane, which, if occupied successively by acute cases, would be expected to discharge, every nine months (the average time of treatment in cases of cure here) 75 per cent. of the number accommodated by these additional rooms. In 17 years, the average duration of time that these 500 cases have and will live, their support, at the above rate, will cost the Public Treasury \$850,000, which amount would construct permanent hospital accommodations for more than 1,000 patients. It would be an act of supererogation to submit an argument beyond the mere statement of these facts and figures.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

Among the household are several of what are called "Criminal Insane;" one committed upon evidence of his insanity, recently, from the Penitentiary, under the provisions of chap.

212, Acts of the General Assembly, 1871-'72. The enactment of this law presents a question connected with this class of the insane, now more than ever, so far as we are concerned, demanding consideration. In Europe and in at least one of the United States, Asylums have been erected for keeping the criminal insane separate and apart from others, and strong arguments have been advanced in favor of the universal adoption of this system.

There are two classes of the Criminal Insane which are now admissible here. 1st. Those who have committed criminal acts under their insanity. 2d. Those who have been convicted of crime and have become insane while serving out the sentence of punishment. While neither of these classes should undergo punishment, I would not recommend, if it could be avoided, the admission of either, and especially the latter, among the ordinary insane. Every reason that can be urged against the intimate association of the pure and upright with the base, degraded and corrupt, whose character, habits and conversation might contaminate or offend, applies with increased force to such involuntary companionship between those whose over-sensitive and disordered minds exalt and intensify their sensibilities, tastes and consciences. The convict insane in this State are not likely soon to become numerous enough to justify the establishment of a separate Asylum for their accommodation, but suitable quarters might be provided in connection with the State Penitentiary, now under construction, and their treatment entrusted to the care of the Physician of that Institution.

COMPARATIVE COST OF THE SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.

Comparison is not unfrequently made between the cost of support of the insane and sane classes, without a due consideration of the necessarily increased expenses of keeping up the peculiarly arranged and organized establishments for the former

over the simpler accommodations for the latter. The following extracts from a memorial addressed by the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Asylum to the Massachusetts Legislature, embody facts and views upon this subject, which are of universal application.

“The management of the insane is necessarily different from and more expensive than that of the sane. The architectural arrangement of the lunatic asylum is very unlike that of a common dwelling or any other public institution. The managers and guardians, the officers and attendants, must be men of great discretion, sagacity and patience, who would earn large wages elsewhere, and can only be obtained and retained by larger rewards than are paid to those who attend on and do the work of healthy men and women abroad.

“There is a similar difference in the cost of the food of the mentally healthy and disordered. In all the most common forms of insanity, mania, melancholia and dementia, the patients need a more digestible and nutritious diet than men and women in health. Their malady, their excitements and their depressions increase the necessity that they should have food that is easily dissolved in the stomach and converted into living flesh by the nutrient arteries. They need nourishment not only of a better quality, but often times more abundant in quantity, to meet the excessive and morbid expenditure of force by the maniac, in his excitements, and to save the melancholic and those who are tending to dementia, from sinking under their depressions into torpidity ; and, if possible, to raise the demented out of their sluggishness. Regarding the necessities of lunatics, familiar with their dangers, and desiring to fulfill the purposes of a hospital by restoring as many as possible to health and saving as many as possible from sinking into mental death, the managers of these institutions everywhere, feed their patients better and at a greater cost than sane men and women are fed abroad. In England, under the supervision of the county and borough magistrates, and the guardians of the poor, who administer the funds entrusted to them with

the greatest economy, the average cost of supporting the insane paupers, for food, clothing, attendance and management in the public asylums, is more than *three times* as great as that of supporting the sane paupers in the work houses. In Ireland, the cost of sustaining the insane poor in the asylums was almost *three and a half times* as great as that of the sane paupers in the work houses. * * * * *

“Universally, as far as the records have been printed and obtained, the managers of the insane have obeyed this pathological law and yielded to the necessity of giving their patients a better and, of course, a more costly sustenance and *care* than are needed for the support of sane men and women, in order to restore them to health or to save them from sinking into dementia and permanent disease or early death. Regarding the earnest suggestions of some members of the Legislature in 1863, the Trustees requested the Superintendent to try the experiment of a poorer and cheaper diet for the State paupers, and to give them a sustenance something like that allowed to the State almshouses. The experiment was tried faithfully for several months and the daily condition of the patients carefully watched. But the result, as a matter of economy, was unfavorable. The patients were more irritable and discontented, the excitable were less easily controlled, the languid drooped more, the torpid were more indisposed to action, the wards of the maniacal patients were more noisy, and those of the demented made less show of life, and all the insane propensities and proclivities seemed to gather new force and to be less manageable in the hands of the officers and attendants; the curable made less progress, and the incurable were more intensely disordered. Whatever might have been gained in the diminished cost of food was manifestly more than lost in the slower progress of recovery, in the prolonged duration of the mental disorder and in the probable failure of some to regain their health who might have been restored, if allowed to enjoy that better diet which the necessities of their morbid condition required. The experiment was given up as a failure.

The usual generous diet was again given to these patients and they soon began to show its effects in their improved condition and better progress."

To this increased expenditure must be added, not only the salaries of officers and wages of a large number of trained attendants and employees, but the cost of medicines, and the necessary means and labor to keep up repairs and prevent the decline of an institution of extensive and varied organization, also the constant supply of clothing and furniture so unavoidably subjected to damages by a class of persons having so little self-control, and the fuel necessary for the high state of temperature that has to be constantly maintained in the wards, on account of the low vital energy and sluggish circulation of the insane, together with the wear and tear of machinery for heating, ventilating, washing, cooking, and lighting, and the means of diversion, occupation and amusement, so important as remedial agents in the treatment of mental disease.

The importance of the returns, both financial and curative, to the community, *of this Institution*, though not so satisfactory as they doubtless would have been, but for its disproportionate excess of chronic cases, retained through life, will appear by the following view of its operations from the beginning:

There have been 244 recoveries sent back to their families, to usefulness and to citizenship. Besides these, 88 have been discharged improved. Their violence has been calmed, their pains assuaged, and their delusions controlled in such a manner that they could live at their homes, be comfortable in their families and neighborhoods, and partake of some, and even many, of the blessings of society.

According to the life tables, these 244 cures lived, or will live, an average of 29 years, making an aggregate of 7,076 years after they regained their health. These years of usefulness, of labor and of self-sustenance that have been given back to these patients, to their families and to the community, cost the State an average of 9 months' treatment, at an expense in

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each case of not more than \$25 per month, making an aggregate sum of \$54,900. These 244 who were restored, would have lived, according to the average life of the insane, 17 years, an aggregate of 4,148 years, if their maladies had not been removed, and would have cost for their support, at \$100 each, per annum, (the allowance now made from the Public Treasury for all not in Asylum) the sum of \$414,800. The Asylum has done this double work. It has taken away a burden and given back a support. It has cut off these 4,148 years of insanity, and replaced them with 7,076 years of health and usefulness. It has removed this heavy tax upon the sympathies, and draft upon the resources of families and of the community, and returned in their stead a rich income of joy and comfort to the one, and aid and labor to the other.

EXPENSES FOR SUPPORT.

In view of an apprehended deficiency in the appropriation for support for the present year, the Board was convened on the 6th of February last, and the following extract from the record will show their action :

“The Superintendent stated that the Board had been called together to consult in regard to the appropriation made by the General Assembly for the support of the Asylum for the current fiscal year, it being less than the amount asked for, and less than had been heretofore appropriated. If the Board decided that the Asylum should be supported on the amount appropriated, \$60,000, that it would be necessary to curtail the expenses and to make the Institution merely custodial and not curative in its character ; and in order to give the Board an idea of the cost of maintenance in Asylums generally, he submitted the following report, which was read and ordered to be spread upon the minutes :

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : The appropriation for the support of the Institution for the present fiscal year is less, *per capita*, than for any year since the war. In 1866, there were in the Institution 160 patients, and the amount expended was \$46,985.86, it being \$293.66 *per capita*. For 1867, there was no printed report that I can find, but the Superintendent asked for, and I presume obtained, \$250 *per capita*, for support, and \$5,000 for fuel and repairs. In 1868, there were 211 patients and an expenditure of \$57,327.73, being \$271.70 *per capita*. In 1869, the fiscal year was extended from Sept. 30th to Dec. 31st, requiring a deficiency appropriation bill which amounted, for the 15 months, to \$312.50 *per capita*, and \$10,000 for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary.

In 1870, the number of patients was 229, and the appropriation for the support was \$68,700, being \$300 *per capita*, and \$12,000 for the purchase of machinery and extraordinary repairs. Of this amount between \$8,000 and \$9,000 was left unexpended at the close of the year. In 1871, the daily average of patients was 242, and the appropriation for support about \$64,600, the entire expenditure for the year, for support and improvements, embracing the last named amount and the overplus or balance left of the previous year's appropriation, amounted to \$73,552.70, it being \$303.73 *per capita*. It is proper to state that there were an extraordinary amount of improvements and repairs, many of them quite expensive, during the year.

For the present year, the appropriation for all purposes is \$60,000. It is not intended that the average number shall fall short of 240 or 245, which last named number will make the *per capita* expenses \$244.90.

I beg leave to offer, as part of my report, the following extracts from the reports of Dr. D. R. Brower, of the Eastern

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Lunatic Asylum, of Virginia, and Dr. O. Evarts, of the Indiana Hospital for Insane, as the results of their investigations as to the

COST OF VARIOUS ASYLUMS.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.	No. Patients.	Per Capita.
Pennsylvania Hospital for Insane, Male Dep't,	170	\$433 00
" " " Female "	174	425 00
New Hampshire Asylum for Insane,	245	293 00
McLean Asylum for Insane, (Mass.,)	195	642 00
Boston Lunatic Hospital,	213	309 00
Butler Hospital for Insane, (R. I.,)	152	294 00
General Hospital for Insane, (Conn.,)	233	242 00
Retreat for Insane, (Conn.,)	135	591 00
Willard Asylum for Chronic Insane, (N. Y.,)	240	153 06
Maryland Hospital for Insane,	118	308 00
Insane Asylum of North Carolina,	229	300 00
Alabama Insane Hospital,	219	193 00
Hospital for Insane, Nashville,	251	253 00
Minnesota Hospital for Insane,	264	286 00
St. Louis County Asylum,	219	251 00
Eastern Lunatic Asylum, (Va.,)	205	225 00

The average cost of the above institutions is \$331.

The average cost of maintenance, *per capita*, of all the institutions in the United States is \$257.69.

From a carefully compiled table now before me, embracing 21 prominent State Institutions, Hospitals and Asylums, for the insane in the United States, I find that the average cost, *per capita*, for the maintenance of the insane, exclusive of clothing and officers' salaries, is \$272.48 per annum.

The Superintendent respectfully asks the instructions of the Board as to whether he shall endeavor to curtail expenses to

the figures above referred to, \$244.90, *per capita*, or to run the risk of a slight increase should necessity require it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed,]

EUGENE GRISSOM,
Superintendent.

Whereupon, Mr. Kemp P. Battle moved,

“That the policy heretofore adopted by the Board for making, in as economical a manner as practicable, the Asylum a curative hospital, as contradistinguished from a mere custodian institution, be adhered to, the Board having confidence that, if any deficiency in the appropriation recently made by the General Assembly, shall be found to exist at the end of the present fiscal year, such deficiency will be supplied by the liberality and justice of the Legislature.”

Which passed unanimously.

The report of the Treasurer, Col. W. E. Anderson, shows that our expenditures to the present time amount to \$62,915.-90, and that there is now on hand of the appropriation \$2,987.-25. There will probably be a deficiency at the end of the year, of about \$5,000.

The buildings and premises of the Institution are now in their 18th year since their erection, and there is of necessity a much larger and constantly increasing amount of repairs from wear and tear and dilapidation every year than when they were new. Besides the repairs already completed in the heating, ventilation, cooking and washing departments, there are others of considerable magnitude and of absolute necessity at no distant day. Among these may be mentioned, new flooring for nearly the whole house; the reconstruction of the kitchen and bake-room, now a constant source of anxiety and fear on account of fire, a subject of paramount importance in an institution of this kind; new stables and stalls for horses and cattle; granary, seed house, and lodging room for gardener, and dormitories for other outside employees; new force pump and engine for Rocky Branch, to supply water; new en-

gine for the pump-house; alterations for water closets and bath rooms to improve ventilation and comfort; the erection of a tank in the kitchen or wash house for the use of pure water for cooking and washing purposes, and an entire new coat of paint for almost the entire building inside and out, for want of which the timbers will soon be in a rapid state of decay.

The continuation of the proposed improvement of the front grounds, under the skillful supervision of Capt. C. B. Denson, so as to save from decline what has already been done, and to make them attractive to patients, divesting the institution as much as possible of a prison-like appearance, and rendering the surroundings as cheerful and home-like as convenient, contributing to their exercise, amusement and recreation, is of vast importance on account of remedial and curative influence.

The financial question squarely presents itself to the Legislature: Whether the institution shall continue to have a sufficient support to preserve it and promote it to a proper degree of comfort and usefulness, or whether it shall be permitted to depreciate and decline as time and want of means shall make inroads upon its usefulness. With a calculation based upon the utmost economy compatible with a successful management of the Asylum as a curative institution, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$65,000 for support and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The improvements and repairs that were found indispensable to prevent inconvenience and suffering, that have been made during the year, have been a considerable tax upon our means of support, already insufficient. In the Engineer's department necessary improvements and repairs to the water works, including a new hydraulic ram, have been made, and some additions, also, to the heating apparatus effected; also a change in the ventilation of the rooms of a portion of the wards, consequent upon the change in the method of heating.

These, with some improvement in the front grounds, temporary sleeping rooms for outside employees, an additional airing court for male patients, an alteration in the passage from the main building to the kitchen, some improvement to the Engineer's house and the ice house, the introduction of speaking tubes in the main building, and the purchase of new bedsteads and mattresses for wards, all of which seemed to be absolutely demanded, constitute most that has been attempted in the way of improvements and repairs, the whole amounting to \$4,536.02.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The operations of the farm and garden have been moderately successful. The work on the farm has been mainly directed to the preparation of the grounds for the future cultivation of clover and grass. The garden has produced an abundance of vegetables for the use of the household and some to spare for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind institution. The accounts of the farm and garden have been kept together, and the following exhibit shows the comparative expenses and profits of the two :

23½ tons Hay and Clover,	at \$20,	\$470 00
138 bushels Green Corn, at	" 50 cts.,	69 00
118 " Hard Corn,	" 70 "	82 60
1,703 Melons,	" 05 "	85 15
132 bushels Field Peas,	" 1.00	132 00
20½ " Grapes,	" 2.00	41 00
13 " Pears,	" 2.00	26 00
3 " Figs,	" 2.00	6 00
741 " Sweet Potatoes,	" 50 cts.,	370 50
330 " Turnips,	" 50 "	165 00
800 lbs. Corn Fodder,	" 1.00	8 00
2 loads Pumpkins,	" 4.00	8 00
185 bushels Rutabagas,	" 50 cts.,	87 50
6 " Red Pepper,	" 3.00	18 00
372 quarts Strawberries,	" 15 cts.,	55 80
		\$ 1,624 55

Amount brought forward,					\$ 1,624 55
170	bushels	Irish Potatoes,	at	1.00	170 00
420	"	Table Beets,	"	1.00	420 00
330	"	Stock Beets,	"	50	165 00
196	"	Tomatoes,	"	1.50	294 00
476	"	Salad,	"	25 cts.,	119 50
11	"	Leeks,	"	50 cts.,	5 50
14	"	Asparagus,	"	2.00	28 00
3½	"	Radishes,	"	2.00	7 00
96	"	Cucumbers,	"	1.00	96 00
630	heads	Lettuce,	"	01 ct.,	6 30
39½	bushels	Onions,	"	1.00	39 50
44	"	Green Peas,	"	1.00	44 00
14,050	heads	Cabbage,	"	05 cts.,	702 50
10,200	"	Collards,	"	03 "	306 00
350	"	Broccoli,	"	05 "	17 50
15	bushels	Salsify,	"	1.00	15 00
82	"	Snaps,	"	1.00	82 00
64	"	Squash,	"	1.00	64 00
35	"	Vegetable Eggs,	"	1.00	35 00
21½	"	Okra,	"	1.00	21 50
28	"	Lima Beans,	"	1.00	28 00
700	heads	Celery,	"	03 cts.,	21 00
10,704	quarts	Milk, raised	"	10 "	1,070 45
686	pounds	Veal slaughtered,	"	08 "	54 88
727	"	Shote "	"	10 "	70 70
8,000	"	Pork, (estimated)	"	08 "	640 00
1,800	quarts	Milk, estimated for Nov. and Dec.,	"	10 "	180 00
					\$ 6,327 88
The expenses of the farm and garden, including labor, implements, feed of stock, fertilizers, amount paid for sewerage of the building, blacksmith work, but not including board and lodging of la- borers, is					4,229 42
					\$ 2,098 46

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the Female patients and Attendants, for the female department, during 10 months to October 31st, 1872.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Dresses,	156	Dresses,	889
Skirts,	103	Skirts,	565
Chemises,	92	Chemises,	543
Gowns,	48	Gowns,	53
Drawers,	24	Drawers,	11
Hose,	40	Hose,	158
Bodices,	12	Flannel skirts,	28
Aprons,	111	Flannel bodices,	8
Flannel Skirts,	24	Sleeves,	115
Flannel bodices,	2	Spreads,	60
Handkerchiefs,	118	Sheets,	48
Caps,	3	Bed ticks,	88
Sacques,	8	Blankets,	12
Bonnets,	32	Quilts,	24
Sleeves,	5	Table cloths,	3
Curtains,	20		
Spreads,	31		
Sheets,	189		
Slips,	81		
Bed ticks,	61		
Pillow ticks,	2		
Quilts,	35		
Toilet cloths,	3		
Table cloths,	2		
Towels,	193		
Carpets,	13		

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the Female patients and Attendants, for the male department, during 10 months to October 31st, 1872.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Coats,	127	Coats,	114
Vests,	95	Pants,	698
Pants,	151	Vests,	15
Shirts,	400	Shirts,	650
Drawers,	116	Drawers,	301
Flannel drawers,	8	Ticks,	133
L. B. Shirts,	35	Sheets,	13
Socks,	188	Slips,	7
Suspenders,	1	Towels,	4
Collars,	20	Blankets,	3
		Quilts,	1
		Counterpanes,	13
		Collars,	2
		Aprons,	1
		Sleeves,	33

Whole number of articles made, 2,549.

Whole number of articles mended, 4,593.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We beg leave to return thanks to that Christian philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, for the "Illustrated Christian Weekly Newspaper," published in New York, and to the editors of the following papers for gratuitous copies :

Charlotte Democrat, Charlotte, North Carolina.
 Statesville American, Statesville, "

Newbern Daily Times, Newbern,	North Carolina.
Daily Journal, Wilmington,	"
The Post,	"
North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville,	"
Robesonian, Lumberton,	"
Franklin Courier, Louisburg,	"
The Southern Churchman, Alexandria, Virginia.	
Advance, Battleboro,	North Carolina.
Watchman, Salisbury,	"
New North State, Greensboro,	"
Masonic Monitor, Goldsboro,	"
The Reconstructed Farmer, Raleigh,	"
The Friend of Temperance,	"
Daily Despatch, Charlotte,	"
The Golden Age, New York,	New York.

To the Attendants of the Asylum, both male and female, who have conscientiously discharged the difficult and responsible duties of their position, too much credit cannot be given, as so much depends, for the comfort and cure of the patients, upon their aid, care and protection.

Our Engineer, Mr. John F. Curfman, is faithful and skillful in the performance of his duties, and contributes largely to pecuniary economy by the execution of work that would require expert labor abroad at considerable cost.

The Matron, Mrs. M. A. Lawrence, is always active and vigilant in behalf of her charge.

• The Steward, Mr. James H. Moore, executes his office with integrity, fidelity and efficiency, and to the best interests of the institution.

The Assistant Physician, Dr. F. T. Fuller, brings large experience, high principle and thorough qualification to the discharge of his official responsibilities.

To the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Dr. Pritchard, and Rev. Mr. Mangum, we are indebted for the alternate performance of religious services in our Chapel every Sunday afternoon. These services are regarded with peculiar

favor on account of their soothing, quieting and comforting effect upon the patients, and the convenience of religious worship to those who appreciate and enjoy this great privilege.

To the Executive Committee and other members of our Board I am under obligation for aid and counsel at all times.

With reverence and with gratitude to Divine Providence, who, while overruling the destiny of nations, "numbers the very hairs of our heads," and without whom "not a sparrow falleth to the ground," I commit the care of this great Charity, and the oversight of the stricken, but not forsaken, ones for whose comfort and protection it was erected.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,

Superintendent.

RALEIGH, *Nov.* 1, 1872.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE
OFFICIAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1873.



RALEIGH:
GORMAN, MAROOM & LEE, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
1873.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. WHITAKER, President,	Wake,
DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,	"
T. M. ARGO,	"
J. P. PRAIRIE,	"
DR. T. L. BANKS,	"
C. L. HARRIS,	"
E. W. POU,	"
G. W. BRODIE,	"
J. W. HOOD,	"
G. W. STANTON,	Wilson,
DR. S. G. COFFIN,	Guilford.
DR. J. G. RAMSAY,	Rowan,
T. GEO. WALTON,	Burke
W. R. MYERS,	Mecklenburg,
DR. M. WHITEHEAD,	Rowan.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D., Physician and Superintendent.
F. T. FULLER, M. D., Assistant Physician.
MRS. B. Y. HUGGINS, Steward.
MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE, Matron.
JOHN F. CURFMAN, Engineer.
J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

—O—

CITY OF RALEIGH, Nov. 4th, 1873.

To His Excellency TOD R. CALDWELL,

Governor of North Carolina :

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, I have the honor to transmit my report on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, together with that of Dr. Eugene Grissom, the Superintendent, for the eighteenth year of its existence.

The present Board, or at least a majority of them, were commissioned by your Excellency in March, 1872. At their first meeting, the undersigned was elected President, together with Hon. R. C. Badger, and Joseph P. Prairie, Esq., appointed a Committee to notify the *de facto* Board of our action and readiness to assume control of the Institution in accordance with the law as understood to have been expounded by the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of "The State on the relation of Clarke and others, *vs.* Stanley and others," 56, N. C. Reports, page 59; the principals involved in which were supposed to apply to and settle the question of the legality of our appointment and authority. A different opinion, however, controlled the action of *that* Board, and in a correspondence with Dr. Charles E. Johnson, which I am pleased to say was conducted without acrimony, and in a spirit of courtesy, we were notified that they declined to recognize the legality of our claim.

The following is the correspondence alluded to:

“RALEIGH, N. C., March 26th, 1872.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President, &c.:

SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, appointed by His Excellency, Tod R. Caldwell, Governor, held this day in the office of the Private Secretary to the Governor, we, as Executive Committee of said Board, were directed to apply, through you, to the Board appointed by the General Assembly, for a surrender of the Asylum into our hands. In obedience to that order of the Board, we respectfully demand that you, and the Board over which you preside, will surrender to us the Asylum and all things appertaining thereto, over which you exercise control, and that the Board represented by you will cease exercising any further authority in relation to the Asylum.

Hoping that you, and the gentlemen acting with you, will deem it consistent with their duty as public servants, and to the interest of the Asylum to comply with this request,

We are respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. WHITAKER,

R. C. BADGER,

J. P. PRAIRIE,

Executive Committee.

The following was received from Dr. Charles E. Johnson on the 27th March, 1872:

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.,

Raleigh, March 27th, 1872.

To Messrs. W. Whitaker, R. C. Badger, and J. P. Prairie:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 26th instant, informing the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina that His Excellency, the Governor of the State, has undertaken to appoint yourselves and others, Directors of this Asylum, has been received and duly considered. Your letter further states that, as the appointees of the Governor, you demand that the present Directors, appointed by the Legislature, vacate their places,

giving the Asylum and the property connected with it, into your possession.

Under these circumstances, I am instructed by the Directors to reply to your communication, and to inform you that they emphatically but respectfully decline to comply with this demand. For, with all due respect to his high office, it must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced persons, that the action of the Governor in this and other similar cases, to say the least of it, is both surprising and extraordinary.

The present Directors of this Asylum were appointed to hold their present positions by an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act in relation to the Insane Asylum of North Carolina," which act was ratified on the 5th day of April, 1871. Now these Directors, having accepted the duties and trusts created, imposed and conferred by that act, have executed the same since the eighth day of May last; and in all that period, have been uniformly recognized as the Directors, and the properly constituted managers by law, of the Insane Asylum of N. C., not only by the Chief Executive of the State himself, but by every other department of the State government.

There is no judicial determination of the Supreme or any other Court, that that act of the Legislature is void and of no effect. Indeed, so far as the Directors know and believe, it is in all respects operative and in strict harmony with every provision of the Constitution. Under this conviction, the Directors would be false to the high and delicate trust reposed in them by the Legislature as well as to themselves, as the thus lawfully authorized managers of this great public charity, if they should, at the simple demand of any person or persons, surrender the places they so occupy and the property and interests thus committed to their custody and control. Therefore, until it shall be judicially determined, according to the regular course of the administration of public justice in this State, that they are not regularly and lawfully appointed Directors of this Asylum, and that others are, they must continue to decline this demand. When such judicial decision, however, is made, the present Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina will then, and not till then, cheerfully yield up their places and trusts in obedience to such authoritative exposition of the law of the land.

In the meantime, the Directors believe that they are, in all

respects, regularly in their places in strict accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the State. But, even if it should turn out to be otherwise, they are advised that they are unquestionably Directors *de facto*, and that their acts, as such, are valid and good for all practical purposes, and also, that their future acts will be so, until they shall be displaced in pursuance of a judicial decision, according with the administration of public justice in this State.

The propriety of the course of action adopted in this case by the Directors of the Insane Asylum, is also rendered manifest by the fact that his Excellency the Governor, states in the commission issued to you and others from the Executive Department of the State and signed by himself, that there is no statute authorizing him to make such appointments, as he there and thus assumes and undertakes by himself to make. He here, by implication at least, if not indeed directly, questions his own authority to make these appointments ; yet he ventures to do so, and expects *his appointees* to supercede Directors, who are certainly, as the law now stands, regularly and lawfully appointed, and who are, therefore, to say the least of it, *unquestionably Directors de facto*, and whose acts, therefore also, as such, are valid and good for all practical purposes.

Thus, even if this extraordinary action of the Governor be defensible in any view of this matter and upon any grounds whatever, the Directors nevertheless, have the strongest conviction that it is their high and imperative duty not to yield to the demand which has been made upon them, and accordingly they decline to do so.

Very respectfully, &c., &c., &c.,

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

Pres't Board Directors of the Insane Asylum of N. C.

The only alternative left was to submit the matter to direct adjudication, which we did by a writ of *quo warranto*. The issues involved were all clearly settled in the decisions of the Supreme Court in the case of "The People of North Carolina *ex rel* John Nichols and others *vs.* Wm. H. McKee and others," 68 N. C. Reports, page 429. Thereupon, I addressed the following letter to Dr. Charles E. Johnson:

CITY OF RALEIGH, Feb. 25, 1873.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson :

DEAR SIR : The Supreme Court having decided that the Board of Directors appointed by Gov. Caldwell for the Insane Asylum to be the lawful Board, you will do me the honor to suggest at what hour to-day or to-morrow will suit you to turn the control of the said Institution over to said Board.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. WHITAKER,

President Board Directors Insane Asylum of N. C.

The following papers were received from Dr. Johnson in reply :

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 26, 1873.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, held this day, the following proceedings were had :

The Supreme Court having decided that the act of the Legislature appointing this Board of Directors is void in so far as it undertook to appoint the same, and that the Board of Directors appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, is the lawful Board and entitled to administer the affairs of this Institution, therefore,

Resolved, That in obedience to the decision of the Supreme Court lately made in the case of "The People *ex rel* of Wesley Whitaker and others, against Charles E. Johnson and others, this Board will, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock of that day, surrender the Institution, &c., to the said Board appointed by the Governor.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. E. ANDERSON,
Secretary.

RALEIGH, February 26, 1873.

*W. Whitaker, Esq., Chairman Board of Directors
of the Insane Asylum of N. C. :*

DEAR SIR : I take pleasure in handing you above a resolution adopted by the Directors of the Insane Asylum. This Board over which I have been presiding, will, through me, deliver over to you at the Citizens' Bank to-morrow, (the 27th,) at 12 o'clock M., the entire possession and control of that Institution.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient serv't,

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

On the 27th day of February, as indicated in the note of Dr. Johnson, he, on behalf of his Board, transferred the supervision of the Institution to our care. At the first meeting thereafter, on the — day of March, 1873, our further organization was completed by the selection of R. C. Badger, T. M. Argo and G. W. Brodie as Executive Committee. The vacant resident offices at the Asylum were filled by the election of Dr. F. T. Fuller, Assistant Physician; W. F. Huggins, Steward; Mrs. Mary A. Lawrence, Matron; John F. Curfman, Engineer, and J. C. L. Harris, Treasurer and Secretary to the Board.

The books of Col. W. E. Anderson, late Treasurer, showed that he had drawn \$30,000 of the annual appropriation for this fiscal year, ending December 31st prox. Of this amount, about \$7,000 had been expended for the payment of the unsettled accounts of the previous year's support, and \$10,852.47 paid over to Mr. Harris. The balance, \$12,147.53, had been used for support up to March 18th. Mr. Harris has drawn the remainder of the annual appropriation at different times, amounting to \$40,000. Mr. Harris also reports having received from J. Turner Morehead, \$187.11. His expenses for support, improvements and repairs have been for the balance of March, \$1,370.92; for April, \$5,193.54; for May, \$8,491.54; for June, \$4,808.88; for July, \$7,183.25; for August, \$5,928.85; for September, \$5,543.86, and for October, \$6,784.52, making a total of \$45,303.36, leaving now on hand for support for the months

of November and December, \$5,733.22. There will probably be a deficiency and indebtedness at the end of the year of about \$5,000.

When it is remembered that the year commenced with an indebtedness of \$7,000 and an unexpected expenditure of \$900.00 for a steam pump, \$1,000 to repair the destruction to the roofing produced by a storm in April, together with about \$300 for worn-out piping and several other considerable items, all of which were unanticipated and unprovided for, the deficit is not unreasonable.

The number of patients under treatment will be seen to have been greater than any previous year of its history, and considering the violent and chronic character of the mental disease generally of the inmates of the household, the comparatively small number received in consequence of the crowded condition of the wards, the per centage of cures is quite as great as could reasonably have been expected. With all the conveniences of our Asylum, it labors under many disadvantages which no effort or skill can remedy. There being no other Institution in a State with seven or eight hundred insane, and consequently no room generally for an *acute* case when it occurs, and with no means of emptying the wards according to law excepting by the discharge of cases of "harmless incurables," it can scarcely be expected otherwise than that the relative number of *violent* cases shall constantly increase, while that of the *curables* as constantly decrease. The only remedy, so far as the Board can see, compatible either with economy or humanity, is to increase the accommodations by enlarging *this* Institution, or building an other elsewhere, and thereby enable the constantly occurring cases to receive Hospital treatment in their early stage and while there is reasonable hope of cure.

The capacity of the Institution is for 224 patients only, there being 112 rooms for males, and 112 for females. The want of accommodations for all who apply is much to be regretted. The *two hundred* applicants outside of the Asylum are as much entitled to care and sympathy as those in it, *and all of them are equally wards of the State*. The Board has endeavored to enlarge the usefulness of their trust by instructing the Superintendent to give the preference, in admission, to the most recent and curable, or the most violent and dangerous cases.

Mr. Seward, when Governor of New York, expressed in beautiful and truthful simplicity the political economy of this Christian age, in a message to his Legislature. Your Excellency will pardon me for a quotation from his message. Mr. S. writes :

“I cheerfully express my approbation of the undertaking. *Nations are seldom impoverished by their liberality.* The number of insane is not exaggerated, and I am not prepared to say that any erection less extensive would afford the space, light, tranquility and cheerfulness indispensable to this interesting department of the healing art.

Among all His blessings, none call so loudly for gratitude to God as the preservation of our reason. Of all the inequalities in the social condition, there is none so affecting as its privation. He sees fit to cast upon our benevolent care those whom He visits with that fearful affection ; it would be alike *unfeeling and ungrateful to withhold it.* Let then this noble charity be carried forward, with what measure of munificence, it remains with you to determine.

I deem it hardly proper to say more, and could not, consistent with my convictions of duty, say less. The duty and responsibility of this obligation rests where it will doubtless be promptly met by the humanity and patronage of the General Assembly.”

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's ob't servant,

W. WHITAKER,
President Board Directors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina:*

GENTLEMEN :—I respectfully submit my report of the Institution for the year past, which briefly records the history and operations of the eighteenth year of its existence.

I regret that I cannot announce such an exemption from sickness as has been our good fortune to enjoy for the previous five or six years. Although the mortality has not been considerable, nearly the entire household has been, at some period of the Summer or Fall season, more or less under the influence of what appears to be an epidemic or endemic of a Typho-Malarial character. This has drawn upon our resources, physical and material, in no inconsiderable degree. Some of our officers and attendants, and many of our patients, have had severe and protracted attacks of illness, while others of the former have been barely able to execute their duties. I am happy, however, to state that no contagious or *fatal* form of disease has visited us. The treatment has been mainly tonic, supporting or alterative. Iron, quinine, alcoholic stimulants and mercury, according to circumstances, have been in much demand, and have usually appeared to exert a controlling influence. One of the first victims of disease reminded us that "Death loves a shining mark." Our Steward, Mr. W. F. Huggins, died on the 15th of July, after a brief illness, following a sudden attack. His official connection with the Institution had been short, but efficient and satisfactory; while his personal association were so pleasant, that his loss was universally deplored.

TABLE I.

Showing the Number of Admissions and Discharges, Including Cured, Improved, Unimproved and Death, since the opening of the Asylum in 1856, and those Remaining.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions,	618	425	1043.
Discharges,	494	307	801
Remaining, Nov. 1st, 1873,	124	118	242.

TABLE II.

Admissions during the Year ending October 31st, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum Nov. 1st, 1872,	119	114	233.
Received during the year,	33	17	50.
Under Treatment during the year,	152	131	283.
Discharged during the year,	28	13	41
Remaining Nov. 1st, 1873,	124	118	242.

TABLE III.

Discharges During the Year ending October 31st, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered,	11	6	17
Improved,	5	1	6
Unimproved,	2	1	3
Died,	8	5	13.
Eloped,	2		2.
Total,	28	13	41.

Of the two elopements one was soon to have been discharged as recovered and the other was much improved.

TABLE IV.

Showing the Material Circumstances of those Received during the Year.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	29	Male,	Married,	Epileptic mania,	Unknown,		8		1872	Nov.	4
2	27	"	"	Mania,	Fever,		2		"	"	8
3	52	Female,	"	Melancholia,	Unknown,		5		"	"	9
4	38	Male,	Single,	Mania,	"	15			"	"	16
5	35	Female,	Married,	Melancholia,	Uterine disease,		8		"	"	19
6	50	Male,	"	Mania,	Jealousy,		10		"	"	19
7	20	"	Single,	"	Disappointment,		1		"	"	25
8	24	"	"	Epileptic Mania,	Unknown,	1			"	Dec.	9
9	62	"	Married,	Dementia,	Study,		2		"	"	12
10	23	Female,	Single,	Melancholia,	Uterine Disease,	5			"	"	12
11	25	"	"	Mania,	Menstruation,		18		"	"	17
12	44	Male,	Married,	"	Intemperance,		5		"	"	19
13	28	Female,	"	"	Unknown,		18		"	"	23
14	19	Male,	Single,	Dementia,	"		18		1873	Jan.	4
15	33	"	Married,	Mania,	Loss of Sleep,		2		"	"	17
16	36	Female,	Single,	"	Bereavement,	6			"	"	24
17	37	"	Widowed,	"	Uterine Disease,		1		"	Feb.	3
18	24	Male,	"	Melancholia,	Disappointed Love,	4			"	"	19
19	36	"	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	5			"	March.	13
20	37	Female,	Married,	"	"				"	"	13
21	18	Male	Single,	"	Masturbation,		18		"	"	20
22	50	"	Widowed,	"	Unknown,		1		"	April.	8

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)
Showing the Material Circumstances of those Received during the Year.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
23	19	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,		5		1873	April.	16
24	72	"	Married,	Dementia,	Ill Health,		10		"	"	28
25	37	Female,	"	Mania,	Child Bearing,			15	"	"	29
26	35	"	"	"	Unknown,		19		"	"	29
27	29	Male,	Single,	"	Consanguinity of Parents	4			"	"	30
28	35	Female,	"	Melancholia,	Ill health,		12		"	May.	1
29	25	Male,	"	Epileptic mania,	Hard study,		17		"	"	10
30	17	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,		15		"	June.	4
31	35	"	"	"	Masturbation,	3			"	"	5
32	30	"	Married,	Dementia,	Unknown,	3			"	"	6
33	51	"	Widowed,	"	Intemperance,	3			"	"	12
34	36	"	Married,	Mania,	"	4			"	"	24
35	28	"	"	"	Unknown,	21			"	"	25
36	27	Female,	Single,	Epileptic mania,	Epilepsy,		6		"	July.	1
37	26	Female,	"	Melancholia,	Ill health,		3		"	"	12
38	45	Male,	Married,	"	Over work,		1		"	"	22
39	27	"	"	"	Financial embarrassment,	2			"	"	27
40	25	"	"	Mania,	Masturbation,		2		"	August.	6
41	21	Female,	Single,	"	Uterine disease,		1		"	"	12
42	20	"	Married,	"	Blow on head,		2		"	"	19
43	37	Male,	Single,	"	Intemperance,		1		"	"	23
44	17	"	"	"	Hard study,		2		"	"	25

TABLE IV.—(Continued.)

Showing the Material Circumstances of those Received during the Year.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
45	43	Female,	Widowed,	Mania,	Ill health,	2	2		1873	Sept.	11
46	40	"	Single,	Melancholia,	Deranged menstruation,				"	"	20
47	26	Male,	"	Dementia,	Unknown,	3			"	"	22
48	40	"	Married,	Mania,	"	12			"	"	29
49		"	"	"	"	1	6		"	October.	8
50	17	"	Single,	"	"		1		"	"	17

TABLE V.

Showing the Material Circumstances of Each Case Discharged "Recovered."

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	26	Female,	Married,	Mania,	Unknown,				1	10	9
2	54	"	"	"	Domestic affliction,	Six	3			3	1
3	52	Male,	"	"	Hereditary,	10				7	1
4	27	Female,	"	"	Unknown,		1		1	2	6
5	19	Male,	Single,	Melancholia,	Religious Excite'nt,	Ten	Weeks.			9	27
6	24	"	"	Dementia,	Unknown,		3			10	3
7	27	"	Married,	Mania,	Fever,		2			3	20
8	36	"	"	Melancholia,	Hereditary,			16		8	4
9	16	"	"	Dementia,	Masturbation,			10	1	8	1
10	41	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Loss of Husband,		6		11	9	21
11	54	"	Widowed,	"	Domestic affliction,	3			1	1	24
12	44	Male,	Single,	"	Intemperance,		5		1	3	11
13	23	"	Married,	Dementia,	Unknown,	Unk	noun.		5	1	5
14	23	"	"	Melancholia,	Religious Excite'nt,	Unk	noun.		1	2	18
15	unk'n.	"	"	Homicidal,	Unknown,	Unk	noun.		6		11
16	27	Female.	Widowed,	Puepid Mania,	Child Bearing,					5	
17	20	Male,	Married, Single,	Mania,	Masturbation,		1	14	1	2	25

TABLE VI.

Showing the Material Circumstances of Each Case Discharged "Improved."

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	21	Male,	Married,	Dementia,	Masturbation,	1	7		2	9	13
2	30	Female.	"	"	Intemperance,		2		2	11	13
3	17	Male,	"	"	Exposure,	4				11	25
4	17	"	"	"	Masturbation,		8		3	2	11
5	20	"	"	Mania,	Hereditary,		1		5	10	15
6	45	"	Married,	Melancholia,	Over work,		1			1	18

TABLE VII.
Showing the Material Circumstances of Each Case Discharged "Unimproved."

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	unk.	Male,	Single,	Mania,	Unknown,	unknown			15	5	4
2	21	Female,	"	"	"		10			9	1
3	23	Male,	"	"	Typhoid fever,	5			14	10	1

TABLE VIII.
Showing the Material Circumstances of Each Case of Death.

NUMBER.	AGE.	SEX.	CIVIL CONDITION.	APPARENT FORM.	SUPPOSED CAUSE.	DURATION WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.			CAUSE OF DEATH.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	48	Female,	Single,	Mania,	Ill health,	several years.			6		24	Consumption,
2	unk	"	"	Imbecility,	Unknown,	unknown.			4		15	"
3	50	Male,	Married,	Mania,	Jealousy,				1		15	Exhaustion,
4	60	Female,	Single,	"	Unknown,	8			5		4	Typhoid fever,
5	36	Male,	Married,	"	Fright,				6		4	Apoplexy,
6	50	"	Widowed,	"	Unknown,	25					10	Erysipilis,
7	31	Female,	Single,	"	Unrequited love,	6			5		19	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis,
8	26	Male,	"	Epileptic mania,	Injury on hand,	12			4		13	Epilepsy,
9	38	"	"	Mania,	Unknown,	15					14	Dysentery,
10	37	Female,	"	"	Intemperance,		1				10	Typho mania,
11	37	"	"	"	Functional bereavement,	6			6		23	Consumption,
12	25	Male,	"	Epileptic mania,	Epilepsy,	15			5		5	Diarrhoea,
13	57	"	Widowed,	Dementia,	Intemperance,	3					12	Effusion on brain.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22nd day of February, 1856, is 1043; the total number of discharges for the same time is 801; of whom 262 were cured; 95 improved; 170 unimproved; 274 died; leaving now under treatment 242.

Upon the whole number of admissions, the *per centage* of discharges has been 77—; of cured, 25+; of improved, 9+; of unimproved, 16+; of deaths, 26+.

Upon the whole number of discharges, the *per centage* of cures has been, 33—; of improved, 12—; of unimproved, 21+; of deaths, 34+.

At the date of my last report there were in the Asylum 119 males, and 114 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 33 males and 17 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 152 males and 131 females, making a total of 283.

There has been 28 males and 13 females discharged during the year; of these 12 males and 6 females were cured; 6 males and 1 female improved; 2 males and 1 female in a stationary condition; and 8 males and 5 females died.

Upon the whole number in the Institution the *per centage*, this year, of discharges was 17=; of recoveries, 7+; of improved, 3=; of unimproved, 1+; of deaths, 5+.

Upon the number of admissions during the year, the *per centage* of discharges was 82; of cures, 36; of improved, 14; of unimproved, 6; of deaths, 26.

Upon the number of discharges, the *per centage* of cures was 44=; of improved, 17+; of unimproved, 7+; of deaths, 31+.

Of the foregoing calculation, the only items of interest to the statistician are :

1st. The cures upon *admission* of 36 per cent.

2nd. The cures upon *discharge* of 44 per cent.

3rd. The deaths upon the number under treatment of 4 per cent.

Of the *admissions* during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 8 cases, physical in 24; and unknown in 18. The form was mania in 31 cases, epileptic mania in 4; melancholia in 9; and dementia in 6.

The average duration before admission of those received is represented to have been about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, which I think, falls short of correctness. Most applications are incorrectly dated from

violent symptoms and not from first evidences of mental aberration.

Of those *recovered*, the supposed cause of disease was mental in 5 cases; physical in 7; and unknown in 5. The form was mania in 9 cases, melancholia in 3; puerperal mania in 1; homicidal mania in 1; and dementia in 3.

The duration before admission is represented to have been from 10 days to 10 years, 3 of whom were second attacks and 2 the third. The average duration of *previous* disease is 13 months; and of treatment here, leaving out some cases away on probation, about 1 year.

Of those discharged *improved* the supposed cause was physical in every case. The duration before admission averaged 13 months. The time under treatment was less than one year in two cases, and from two to nearly six years in the others. Of the *unimproved* discharges the cause was physical in one case and unknown in two. The form was mania in all. The duration before admission 10 months in one case, unknown in one, and 5 years in one. The time in the Asylum from 14 to 15 years. Of the *deaths* the cause of insanity was physical in 5 cases, mental in 4, and unknown in 4. The form of the *mental* disease was mania in 9 cases, imbecility in 1, epileptic mania in 2, and dementia in 1.

The duration before admission was under 12 months in 4 cases, and from 3 to 25 years in the others. The time in the Asylum was less than 12 months in 4 cases, from 1 to 5 years in 3, and over 5 years in the others. The immediate cause of death was consumption in 3 cases, exhaustion in 1, typhoid fever in 1, apoplexy in 1, erysipelas in 1, cerebro-spinal-meningitis in 1, epilepsy in 1, dysentery in 2, typho mania in 1 and effusion upon brain in 1. One remarkable and melancholy feature of insanity in this State is perceptible upon the perusal of the foregoing tabular statements. The overwhelming preponderance of *chronic* mental disease, of those under treatment *here* as well as the application for admission on *file*, over the acute cases present suggestions of a serious character. Perhaps not more than 10 per cent of our present household, and a smaller proportion even of the several hundred application now pending, the history of whose cases have been forwarded and placed on file, can with any confidence be pronounced curable.

During the year 263 applications, made or renewed by friends or county authorities, have been refused for want of room.

Under the provisions of Sec. 19, Chap. 67, Acts of the General Assembly of 1868-'69, the Board have thought proper to continue the policy, heretofore inaugurated, of giving the preference in admission to the acute and curable, or the excessively violent, among the applicants, and to provide accommodations for as many of this class as would fill vacancies created by sending away from the Institution an equal number of *harmless incurables*. It was thought that good might be effected in this way, by "robbing Peter to pay Paul." This however is a policy not of easy execution. It is generally exceedingly ungrateful to the county authorities and friends of the more unfortunate victim of the exchange, and quite a difficult and delicate responsibility to pronounce persons deprived of reason and self-control "harmless." In this connection I beg leave to repeat an expression of my last report, confirmed as it is by another year's experience and observation: "This action, however, while it has changed the character of the household to a more violent class of patients, has been singularly unsuccessful in introducing acute and curable cases. Either public sentiment producing delay, the too common disposition to procrastinate, or a knowledge of our over-crowded condition makes it rare that application is made for admission until the friends have exhausted every effort at control, and the disease by neglect has passed its early stages, and the patient by continued and protracted violence has become intolerable to the family and community, and has to be removed to the jail or elsewhere for safe keeping, or to prevent the utter financial ruin of those upon whom the care and expense devolve.

While insanity, when acute and recent, is known to be as a general rule quite *curable*, when chronic it becomes one of the most *incurable* of all diseases at all amenable to treatment. Any attempt on the part of the State to save money by failing to provide for the *early* treatment of all its insane, or of individuals and families to delay till the necessity becomes urgent, is poor economy and worse philanthropy. This mistaken policy has already filled the land with a class of dependent and incurable sufferers who are a burden to themselves, a terror to their families, and an expense to the public, and whom nothing can relieve for the present but death, or diminish for the future, but ample accommodations and timely treatment."

According to the last census there are 779 insane in the State, which is about 1 to every 1,300 of our population; of these 242 are here, while 537 are scattered throughout the State in jails, poor-houses and private families.

What an amount of suffering is endured by the victims of the delusions and hallucinations of a life-long seizure of mental alienation! What weight of anxiety and anguish wrings the heart, paralyzes the efforts and blasts the prospects of families and friends! What burthens tax the resources and lessen the elements of prosperity of the State—with corresponding responsibilities and obligations—*all* from the influence and consequences of this vast and constantly increasing incubus upon the body politic, can never be realized “until every work shall be brought into judgment with every secret thing, whether it be good or whether it be evil.”

EXPENSES.

The commencement of the fiscal year began with an indebtedness of \$7,000 upon the previous year's support. This left of the present annual appropriation about the sum of \$63,000. Upon this were unexpected demands to meet emergencies of a serious character. Our main force pump that supplies the Institution with water from Rocky Branch gave out from long use and had to be supplied with a new one at a cost of \$900 and freight. The damage to the roof of the building by a storm in April was repaired at a cost of about \$1,000. There were other extraordinary expenses incurred in the purchase of new piping of about \$300, repairs of old boilers, purchase of sinks for kitchen and wards, work on airduct and gangway from centre building to kitchen. Besides these unexpected and unavoidable demands, there was an advance in the price of labor in every department of our business, corresponding with a similar advance throughout the country, to which we were forced to yield, accompanied by the necessity of an increased number of employees to supply the place of the diminished amount of labor on the part of the patients, caused by the gradual but constant change of the character of our household from the quiet and manageable, sent away to make room for the more violent cases, elsewhere alluded to in this report. There will be a deficiency

of \$5,000 or \$6,000. The proposition to improve the grounds by the growth of evergreens, shrubbery, grass and walks for the exercise, amusement and recreation of the patients has been continued under the skillful supervision of Capt. C. B. Denson, of Pittsboro', as far as our limited means would allow. The foundation of a change both attractive and profitable has thus been laid, which the growth of a few years will develop to the satisfaction of the public and to the advantage of the unfortunates who will come after us for all future time.

FUTURE REPAIRS.

Among the improvements that are desirable within the next year are stables and stalls for horses and cattle, granary, seed house and lodging room for gardener, drying room to the laundry, a tank in the attic of wash-house or kitchen for the use of pure well water for washing and cooking, and new fencing around a portion of the farm.

Those that are absolutely necessary are the renewal of hot and cold water piping for the water closets of all the wards, new roof to pump house, repair of washing machinery and mangle, new cooking range, and perhaps considerable repairs in connection with the ventilating fan and many of the out-buildings that can scarcely be considered safe for the care of supplies or the protection of the horses, cattle or stock. It is unfortunate that the large vegetable crop, gathered from our garden in the Fall, cannot be preserved for Winter use for the want of proper housing.

I deem it my duty again to call attention to the great necessity of a complete reconstruction of the kitchen and bakery and the removal of the lodging rooms for the colored employees elsewhere, all for safety, comfort and convenience, but more particularly on account of the great danger to the entire Institution of destruction by fire. *I most earnestly beg the attention of those upon whom these great responsibilities rest to the thorough investigation of the importance of these recommendations.*

Upon the motion of a useful member of your Board, Dr. E. Burke Haywood, whose philanthropy is only equaled by his devotion to duty, I beg leave to call your attention to the suggestion that there are reasons in favor of erecting apart from the

Institution, within the enclosure, cottage accommodations for the families of the Superintendent and other officers, which would thereby enable the apartments occupied by them to be filled and used for patients, especially for such as ought to be separated from others in cases of acute sickness. It would probably be a saving even in a financial point of view.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The irregularity and cost of labor has been the only drawback to prevent our farm and garden from becoming a success under the skillful direction of Mr. Thomas Bolyn. The following table gives an estimate of the products of the same for the past year :

Beets,	270	bush.	Butter Beans,	32	bush.
Turnips,	480	"	Quinces,	3	"
Ruta Bagas,	175	"	Grapes,	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
Leeks,	180	"	Cucumbers,	29	"
Onions,	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Greens,	285	"
Salsify,	40	"	Corn,	25	"
Carrots,	36	"	M'ng'd W'rtz'l beets,	136	"
Parsnips,	75	"	Strawberries,	266	quarts
Potatoes, Irish,	391 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Watermelons,	800	head
Potatoes, Sweet,	700	"	Cantelopes,	806	"
Tomatoes,	151	"	Citron Melons,	50	"
Asparagus,	8	"	Cabbages,	26,400	"
Radishes,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Kale,	1,200	"
Squash,	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Brocoli,	150	"
Snaps,	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Celery,	1,500	"
Peas,	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	Lettuce,	3,600	"
Okra,	5	"	Hay and Clover,	9	tons
Egg Plant,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Milk,	15.498	q'ts
Pepper,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	Pork, (estimated,)	3,500	lbs.

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the female patients and attendants, for the male department, during twelve months, to October 31st, 1873.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Coats,	162	Coats.	133
Vests,	73	Pants,	793
Pants,	233	Vests,	15
Shirts,	212	Shirts,	845
L. B. Shirts,	65	Drawers,	344
Drawers,	134	Ticks,	197
Socks,	174	Sheets,	19
Suspenders,	1	Slips,	9
Flannel Drawers,	13	Towels,	20
Flannel Shirts,	2	Blankets,	13
Pillow Ticks,	6	Quilts,	3
		Counterpanes,	42
Total,	1075	Aprons,	4
		Sleeves,	28
		Total,	2465

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

Number of articles of clothing made and mended by the Female patients and Attendants, for the female departments, during 12 months to October 31st, 1873.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Dresses,	209	Dresses,	807
Skirts,	113	Skirts,	602
Chemises,	169	Chemises,	520
Gowns,	34	Gowns,	85
Drawers,	25	Drawers,	23
Hose,	90	Hose,	59
Bodices,	24	Flannel Bodices,	15
Aprons,	153	Flannel Skirts,	21
Flannel Skirts,	27	Sacques,	10
Flannel Bodices,	25	Bonnets,	6
Handkerchiefs,	132	Sleeves,	113
Collars,	4	Curtains,	5
Caps,	1	Spreads,	112
Sacques,	12	Sheets,	78
Bonnets,	33	Slips,	18
Sleeves,	22	Ticks,	129
Curtains,	3	Blankets,	13
Spreads,	73	Quilts,	41
Sheets,	306	Table cloths,	12
Slips,	202		
Ticks,	88	Total,	2569
Blankets,	90		
Quilts,	66		
Table cloths,	9		
Towels,	153		
Total,	2063		

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. John S. Pierson, of N. Y., has again renewed our obligations by a valuable donation of useful books to our patients' library. We have kind remembrances from that great and good woman whose memory will never die, Miss D. L. Dix. To the Editors of the following newspapers we are indebted for copies gratuitously furnished:

Charlotte Democrat, Charlotte,	North Carolina.
Statesville American, Statesville,	"
Daily Times, (2 copies,) New Berne,	"
Daily Journal, Wilmington,	"
The Post, Wilmington,	"
North Carolina Presbyterian, Fayetteville,	"
Robesonian, Lumberton,	"
The Southern Christian, Alexandria,	Virginia.
Weekly Louisville Courier, Louisville,	Kentucky.
The Tribune, Henderson,	North Carolina.
The Eagle, Fayetteville,	"
Watchman, Salisbury,	"
State Agricultural Journal, Raleigh,	"
North Carolina Citizen, Asheville,	"
The Greensboro' Patriot, Greensboro',	"
The Roanoke News, Weldon,	"

Others would doubtless confer the favor if its advantages suggested themselves.

Dr. Edward Jarvis, of Dorchester, Mass., has our thanks for a file of Reports and other documents, from foreign Institutions. We are also obliged for Reports of the Boards of State Charities from Mass., Wis. and Ill., and for a Medical and Surgical History of the late civil war from the Surgeon General's Office at Washington, as well as valuable documents from the Department of the Secretary of the Interior.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Rev. Dr. Smedes, Rev. Mr. Mangum and Rev. Dr. Pritchard, have performed regular alternate religious services for our household with acceptability and profit.

Mrs. B. Y. Huggins, who was elected steward upon the death of her husband, who held that office, has performed the duties

successfully and, so far as I know, to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. C. L. Harris, has been punctual, and I presume, faithful in the management of the funds. All drafts have been promptly paid.

The Engineer, Matron and Assistant Physician have executed their important trusts with the same fidelity that has so long characterized their official connection with the Institution.

The Attendants generally have observed the rules and regulations, and have borne the inconveniences of their situation creditably.

The Executive Committee have been ready to aid with advice and counsel at all times when applied to.

Trusting to the future guidance of Divine Providence for us all, I commit this Institution to your continued care.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,
Superintendent.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the President and Board of Directors
of the Insane Asylum :*

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit to you my report as Treasurer of the Insane Asylum for the period of time, commencing with the 18th March, 1873, and ending 31st October, 1873.

I have received on account of the Asylum, the following sums of money :

From late Treasurer, W. E. Anderson,.....	\$10,852 47
From State Treasurer,.....	40,000 00
From J. Turner Morehead,	187 11

Total received from all sources,.....	\$51,039 58
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I have expended, as per vouchers on file, the following amounts :

For the month of March,.....	\$1,370 92
For the month of April,.....	5,194 54
For the month of May,	8,491 54
For the month of June,	4,808 88
For the month of July,	7,183 25
For the month of August,	5,928 85
For the month of September,.....	5,543 86
For the month of October,.....	6,784 52

Total expended,.....	\$45,306 36
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Balance on deposit Nov. 1, 1873,	\$5,733 22
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Very respectfully,

J. C. L. HARRIS,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum
of North Carolina :*

GENTLEMEN : The undersigned, the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, in obedience to the requirements of the law, and in discharge of their duties as Executive Committee, ask to submit the following report :

From an examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and Steward, it is ascertained that the expenditures for all purposes, including some for roofing and other purposes that could not be anticipated, for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, 1873, amount in the aggregate to \$45,306.36½.

The several sums which have come into the hands of the present Treasurer are, \$10,852.47 turned over by the former Treasurer, Mr. Anderson ; \$40,000.00, drawn from the treasury, of the original appropriation, and \$187.11 collected and turned over by Mr. Jno. Blake, making, in all, the aggregate sum of \$51,039.58 ; of this amount, after deducting \$45,306.36, there remains in the hands of the Treasurer \$5,733.22. This he has certificates of deposits to show. On the whole, his duties seem to have been faithfully discharged and the business of his office regularly conducted.

The business of the Steward's office has been managed with admirable order and care, and more especially has such been the case since the incumbency of Mrs. B. Y. Huggins, who was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her much lamented husband. She has made several reforms in the management of the affairs of her charge which have been beneficial both to the Institution and the State. The Board have cause of gratification in the selection of one so well qualified and so diligent as Stewardess.

The other officers of the Institution seem to have conducted

the affairs of their several departments with equal regularity and disinterested good faith. Too much praise cannot be awarded the Superintendent. The perfect discipline maintained by him, the system with which all the affairs of the Institution are managed, the neatness of the buildings, the ornamentation of the grounds, the eminently successful operations of the garden and farm, and the great saving to the State in consequence, is, for the most part, due to his fine administrative ability. He seems to have the entire confidence and respect of all who are connected with the Institution, and of his patients. He most certainly has that of the Executive Committee.

In general, we may safely assume that the affairs of the Institution were never in a more satisfactory condition. True, they might be in better condition, with additional means and resources, but not with those that have been hitherto at hand.

The details of the management of the several departments will be readily ascertained from the annual reports of the respective officers.

The Executive Committee congratulate the Board upon the success in the administration of the affairs of the North Carolina Asylum for the Insane.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. ARGO,
G. W. BRODIE,
J. P. PRARIE,
Executive Committee.

APPENDIX.

The following is the form of application for admission to this Asylum, which must be complied with in all cases.

NOTE.—If the patient cannot be received, a certificate will be given according to Chap. 167, Acts 1869-'70; 135, Acts 1871-'72, and 145, Acts of 1872-'73.

AFFIDAVIT TO PROCURE EXAMINATION OF AN INSANE PERSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 _____ County. }

The undersigned, residing in said County, makes oath, that he has carefully examined _____, alledged to be insane, and believes _____ to be an insane person, and is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a fit subject for admission into the Insane Asylum.

Dated _____ day of _____ 18—.

Affiant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,

Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—The above blank is to be used in accordance with section 15 of the "Act in relation to the Lunatic Asylum," ratified March 9th, 1869. Full directions may be found in the Act. (See Chapter 67, Acts of 1868-'69.)

PRECEPT TO BE USED TO BRING AN INSANE PERSON
BEFORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR
EXAMINATION.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff or Constable of ——— County—GREETING :

Whereas, Information on oath has been laid before me that
———— is an insane person. You are hereby commanded to
bring him or her before me or some other Justice of the Peace
of said County, within the next ten days, in order that necessary
proceedings may be had respecting his or her insane condition.

Given under my hand this ——— day of ——— 18—.

—————
Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—The above warrant is to be used under section 15 of “Act in relation to Lunatic Asylum,” ratified March 9th, 1869. It need not be used when the friends of the Lunatic will voluntarily bring him before the Justice.

COMMITMENT TO ASYLUM—WARRANT TO OFFICER.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff or Constable of ——— County—GREETING :

Whereas, It has been made to satisfactorily appear to us ———
—— and ——— Justices of the Peace of said County, that
——, a citizen of the State, is an insane person, that he has a
legal settlement in said County, and is a fit subject for the Insane
Asylum, and that his being at large is injurious to himself, and
disadvantageous, if not dangerous, to the community :

You are hereby commanded to take the said ——— and convey
him to the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, and there deliver
him to the Superintendent thereof for safe keeping.

Given under our hands this ——— day of ———, 18—.

—————
Justice of the Peace.

—————
Justice of the Peace.

NOTE.—The above warrant is to be issued under section 15 of “Act in relation to Insane Asylum,” ratified March 9th, 1869: to-wit, Chapter 67, Acts of 1868-’69.

INTERROGATORIES TO BE ANSWERED BY COMPETENT WITNESSES.

Question 1. What is the name of the patient?

Answer. ———.

Question 2. What is his or her age?

Answer. ———.

Question 3. Is he or she married or single?

Answer. ———.

Question 4. What is the supposed cause of his or her insanity?

Answer. ———.

Question 5. In what way is the disease exhibited?

Answer. ———.

Question 6. Has any medical treatment been pursued? If so, what kind, and by whom?

Answer. ———.

Question 7. How long has he or she been insane? Count from first symptoms.

Answer. ———.

Question 8. Has the patient manifested any propensity to injure himself or others? If so, in what way?

Answer. ———.

Question 9. Has he or she been subject to epilepsy?

Answer. ———.

Question 10. Has any of his or her ancestors been insane? If so, state what ancestors, and what was the character of their insanity.

Answer. ———.

Question 11. Has he or she any family, and if so, what persons compose it?

Answer. ———.

Question 12. Are any of them insane, and what is the character of such insanity?

Answer. ———.

Question 13. What is the occupation of the patient?

Answer. ———.

Question 14. How many attacks of mental disease has the patient had?

Answer. ———.

Question 15. Are the parents of the insane person related by blood; if so, what is the degree of relationship?

Answer. ———.

Question 16. Has the applicant property? If so, state in what such property consists, and what is the value thereof?

Answer. ———.

Question 17. Is the applicant under any forcible restraint? If so, what?

Answer. ———.

Question 18. Has the patient received any aid from the County? If so, what?

Answer. ———.

Question 19. Give the *name* and *address* of the friend of the patient with whom the Superintendent can correspond?

Answer. ———.

Any information obtainable, not embraced in the foregoing questions, tending to throw light on the physical and mental condition of the patient, should be given.

—————

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 ————— County. }

Before us, officers duly authorized to administer an oath, this ——— day of ———, 187—, come ——— and ———, persons known to be reliable and credible witnesses, and make oath that the foregoing answers are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

—————, *J. P.*

—————, *J. P.*

SPECIAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
TO THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
FEBRUARY 23th, 1874.



RALEIGH:
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO., BOOK & JOB PRINTERS AND BOOK BINDERS
1874.

SPECIAL REPORT.

To the Board of Directors

of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina :

GENTLEMEN: The embarrassments surrounding the management of the Asylum, *present, past and prospective*, increased by the extraordinary course of the present General Assembly, render it necessary to ask the advice and counsel of the Board.

Owing to the insufficiency of the annual appropriation for 1872 (it being the smallest hitherto ever made, in the history of the Institution) the year 1873 commenced with an indebtedness of about seven thousand dollars upon the support of the previous year.

To more fully state the facts in this case, I beg to say that an examination of the expenses of the Institution for the lapse of time since the close of the war, shows that the expenditure per capita has been as follows: In 1866, it was \$283.66; in 1867, (in the absence of any printed report) the amount asked for was \$250.00 for support, and an appropriation for fuel and repairs of \$5,000; in 1868, it was \$271.70; in 1869, by reason of the extension of the fiscal year from September 30 to December 31, it was \$312.50 per capita for the period of 15 months, and \$10,000 for repairs, ordinary and extraordinary. In 1870, it was \$300 per capita, and \$12,000 for the purchase of machinery and extraordinary repairs, of which, however, between \$8,000 and \$9,000 was left unexpended at the close of the year, and this balance, with the ordinary appropriation for support for the year 1871, made the cost per capita for that year \$303.73. In this, however, was included the cost of an extraordinary amount of improvements and repairs. For the year 1872, the appropriation for all purposes was \$60,000, or nearly \$5,000 less than the simple appropriation for support in

1871, apart from the use of the balance of \$8,000 or \$9,000 left from the appropriation of the preceding year.

On the basis of the unusually small appropriation for 1872, of \$60,000, it became apparent that the amount per capita would be reduced to \$244.90. This was known to be insufficient, even without regarding an important source of additional expense, which had arisen in the meantime, through the operation of the policy under the provisions of Sec. 19, chap. 67, Acts of the General Assembly 1868-'69, of giving the preference in admission to the acute and curable, or the excessively violent, among the applicants, and providing accommodations for as many of this class as would fill vacancies created by sending away from the Institution an equal number of harmless incurables. The effect of this policy, however valuable in a humanitarian point of view, was to involve additional expense through the operation of the transfers, the necessity of more attendance upon the large proportion of violent cases accumulating, as well as additional cost of labor from the loss of the services of harmless and incurable patients, who, for sanitary and other reasons, had been contributing their aid in various classes of work; necessarily its effect was cumulative yearly.

The apprehended deficiency was laid before the Board of Directors then in charge on the 6th February, 1872, together with the statistics of expense of various Institutions for the Insane throughout the United States, the average cost of which was \$331.00 per capita. And upon the consideration of the attempt to confine the expenses to the \$244.90 per capita indicated by the appropriation, involving the abandonment of many remedial influences, and the practical conversion of the Institution, with all its opportunities for active good into a simple custodial establishment, on motion Mr. Kemp P. Battle, it was unanimously resolved:

“ That the policy heretofore adopted by the Board for making, in as economical a manner as practicable, the Asylum a curative hospital, as contradistinguished from a mere custo-

dian institution, be adhered to, the Board having confidence that, if any deficiency in the appropriation recently made by the General Assembly shall be found to exist at the end of the present fiscal year, such deficiency will be supplied by the liberality and justice of the Legislature."

The expense per capita for 1872 was \$273.46. The buildings and premises having been in use eighteen years, there was of necessity a much larger and constantly increasing amount of repairs from wear and tear and dilapidation every year than when they were new. After detailing the items requiring attention, the Superintendent made the following recommendation :

" With a calculation based upon the utmost economy compatible with a successful management of the Asylum as a curative institution, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$65,000 for support, and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs."

The appropriation of \$70,000 for 1873 was made, and would have met the requirements of the Institution as above stated, but that no appropriation or provision had been made for the payment of the debt, amounting to about \$7,000, incurred during 1872 from the very limited appropriation of \$60,000.

This indebtedness, accompanied by extraordinary repairs absolutely necessary, as the damage to the roof of the building by the storm of April last, requiring a thousand dollars immediate expenditure, to save the structure from certain decay and ruin, the replacing of the steam pump at Rocky Branch, worn out by long use and leaving us in imminent danger of the failure of a water supply, and other items stated in my report caused the exhaustion of the appropriation for the year 1873, by the 1st of December. No particular embarrassment was anticipated, as the Legislature assembled on the third Monday of November, and the usual custom had been to pass the appropriation bill for the ensuing year before the customary adjournment for the Christmas holidays.

The Joint Standing Committee, consisting of Messrs. John W. Ellis, W. J. T. Miller and Edward Ransom, of the Senate, and Messrs. F. N. Luckey, J. Shaw, A. B. Johns, C. L. Turner and John C. Gorman, of the House, were notified of our condition, and urged to the early consideration of our wants and necessities.

After an unusual delay, the Committee assembled and made an examination of the Institution and a portion of the books and accounts on the 4th day of December. Nothing further was heard of their action, before the adjournment of the General Assembly on the 24th December, to meet again January 12th.

In the meantime, the close of the year and the Christmas holidays found us not only without funds to buy supplies and means to pay off a single employee for the last month or so, of time, but \$5,000 or \$6,000 in debt.

On the 24th November, the Executive Committee of the Board passed the following, in view of approaching necessity :

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Insane Asylum be authorized and empowered to make arrangements with the Banks of the City of Raleigh, for the advancement of money for the Asylum, not to exceed two thousand dollars, and the Superintendent be authorized to draw his warrant, and the Treasurer shall pay the same, for such amounts as may be advanced, and such interest as the Banks may charge, not to exceed one per cent. per month.

Resolved, That such sum as the Treasurer may obtain from the Banks shall only be paid out for such articles as the Asylum is *necessarily compelled* to have, and for which the cash must be paid on delivery.

My anxiety for an appropriation within reasonable time was to stop the payment of interest as early as possible, and to enable our Steward to purchase at cash prices, and to save to the State the additional per cent. charged, it is presumed, by all tradesmen upon credit sales.

In the month of January, the report herewith submitted as the paper marked "A" was made to the General Assembly by the Joint Standing Committee. A slight examination thereof reveals numerous inaccuracies and grave errors. The report states that the books of the Treasurer were "carefully examined" to ascertain expenditures and cost of provisions, &c., by "the industry and careful examination" of "Senator Ransom and Representative Turner." To these two members was entrusted the task of ascertaining the actual figures on the books, and their method of procedure failed to arrive at the truth, and inflicted great wrong upon the management of the Institution. It was in substance, the division of the gross amount expended for each item of provisions, &c., by such number of pounds, gallons, &c., as by a casual survey of the books they might discover, but which falling largely under the true quantity which the books show, (sustained by the vouchers throughout,) left the apparent cost of each article much too high for the truth, to the damage of the Institution before the General Assembly and the public. This injustice was rendered manifest by the report of a Joint *Select* Committee appointed on the — day of January on the motion of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, of Sampson, and consisting of Messrs. J. R. Maxwell, S. W. Reid, Kerr Craige, J. W. Bowman and F. M. Godfrey, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Jno. W. Norwood, W. W. Flemming and J. H. Harris, on the part of the Senate.

This Committee had frequent meetings at the Asylum and elsewhere, and made a most *thorough* examination of the books and vouchers. After an investigation of several weeks, on the 11th day of February, five days before the adjournment of the Legislature, they made the annexed report, submitted herewith, and marked "B." This report contains a tabulated statement giving in detail, the quantities and prices of the several articles in consumption, and we find among other items, Butter cost the average price of $33\frac{1}{4}$ cts., instead of $41\frac{1}{2}$; Beef $6\frac{1}{2}$ only, instead of 8 1-16; Coffee about 26 or hardly that, instead of 27; Eggs $22\frac{1}{2}$ cts., instead of 25; Sugar 12 1-2, instead of $13\frac{1}{4}$, and Syrup 49 1-24, instead of the enormous overstatement of 97 cts., according to the first report.

The evil had, however, been inflicted, the appropriation for the current year (1874) having been reduced to \$65,000 at its passage in the Senate, and this was agreed to by the House in the very last days of its session.

After the lapse of nearly three months since the assembling of the Legislature and no appropriation having passed up to that date, and several suggestions in the last report having been made, involving changes of importance, if carried out, I deemed it my duty to notify the President of the Board, which I did, according to the usual form.

We are embarrassed. To what extent the delay in the action of the Legislature has contributed to that embarrassment, you are in possession of sufficient facts to judge. Our indebtedness at the close of the year, amounting to five or six thousand dollars, has been unnecessarily increased by the credit system forced upon us. After paying these debts, we shall have less than \$60,000 for the year, making practically the smallest annual provision ever made for this institution.

In connection with the question of expenses, as explanatory of various items found in the report, and in view of comparisons made between the cost of the support of the insane and sane classes, without due consideration of the differences that mark the two, I beg to repeat some extracts from a former report, containing portions of a memorial addressed by the Trustees of the Worcester Lunatic Asylum to the Massachusetts Legislature, embodying facts and views upon this subject, of universal application :

“ The management of the insane is necessarily different from and more expensive than that of the sane. The architectural arrangement of the lunatic asylum is very unlike that of a common dwelling or any other public institution. The managers and guardians, the officers and attendants, must be men of great discretion, sagacity and patience, who would earn large wages elsewhere, and can only be obtained and retained by larger rewards than are paid to those who attend on and do the work of healthy men and women abroad.

There is a similar difference in the cost of the food of the mentally healthy and disordered. In all the most common forms of insanity, mania, melancholia, and dementia, the patients need a more digestible and nutritious diet than men and women in health. Their malady, their excitements and their depressions increase the necessity that they should have food that is easily dissolved in the stomach and converted into living flesh by the nutrient arteries. They need nourishment not only of a better quality, but oftentimes more abundant in quantity, to meet the excessive and morbid expenditure of force by the maniac, in his excitements, and to save the melancholic and those who are tending to dementia, from sinking under their depressions into torpidity ; and, if possible, to raise the demented out of their sluggishness. Regarding the necessities of lunatics, familiar with their dangers, and desiring to fulfill the purposes of a hospital by restoring as many as possible to health, and saving as many as possible from sinking into mental death, the managers of these institutions, everywhere, feed their patients better and at a greater cost than sane men and women are fed abroad.

In England, under the supervision of the county and borough magistrates, and the guardians of the poor, who administer the funds entrusted to them with the greatest economy, the average cost of supporting the insane paupers, for food, clothing, attendance and management in the public asylums, is more than three times as great as that of supporting the sane paupers in the workhouses. In Ireland, the cost of sustaining the insane poor in the asylums was almost three and a half times as great as that of the sane paupers in the workhouses.

Universally, as far as the records have been printed and obtained, the managers of the insane have obeyed this pathological law and yielded to the necessity of giving their patients a better and, of course, a more costly sustenance and care than are needed for sane men and women, in order to restore them to health, or to save them from sinking into dementia and permanent disease or early death. Regarding the earnest sug-

gestions of some members of the Legislature in 1863, the Trustees requested the Superintendent to try the experiment of a poorer and cheaper diet for the State paupers, and to give them a sustenance something like that allowed to the State almshouses. The experiment was tried faithfully for several months, and the daily condition of the patients carefully watched. But the result, as a matter of economy, was unfavorable.

The patients were more irritable and discontented, the excitable were less easily controlled, the languid drooped more, the torpid were more indisposed to action, the wards of the maniacal patients were more noisy, and those of the demented made less show of life, and all the insane propensities and proclivities seemed to gather new force and to be less manageable in the hands of the officers and attendants; the curable made less progress, and the incurable were more intensely disordered.

Whatever might have been gained in the diminished cost of food was manifestly more than lost in the slower progress of recovery, in the prolonged duration of the mental disorder and in the probable failure of some to regain their health who might have been restored, if allowed to enjoy that better diet which the necessities of their morbid condition required. The experiment was given up as a failure. The usual generous diet was again given to these patients and they soon began to show its effects in their improved condition and better progress."

To the above statement I added, that besides the increased cost of food there must be considered the salaries of officers and wages of a large number of trained attendants and employees, the cost of medicines and the necessary means and labor to keep up repairs and prevent the decline of an institution of extensive and varied organization, also the constant supply of clothing and furniture so unavoidably subjected to damage by a class of persons having so little self-control, and the fuel necessary for the high state of temperature that has to be constantly maintained in the wards, on account of the

low vital energy and sluggish circulation of the insane, together with the wear and tear of machinery for heating, ventilating, washing, cooking, and lighting, and the means of diversion, occupation and amusement, so important as remedial agents in the treatment of mental disease.

You are aware of the immense importance of moral influence upon the progress of recovery in mental diseases. The value of the use of airing courts for the less tractable class of patients, and of pleasing and diversified grounds for the very large number to whom the freedom of open air exercise may be profitably given, can scarcely be estimated, in summing up the forces for good which Providence has placed in our hands, to aid in the rescue of our unfortunate fellow-creatures from their sad condition. Everything that tends to dispel the illusion of prison walls, and to add to the cheerfulness and comfort of his surroundings, inviting the patient to the powerful sanitary influences of light and air, of exercise and pleasurable enjoyment, should be at the commend of the physician of whom the State expects an effort for the cure of her afflicted wards.

It was the design of the founders of this beneficent charity, that its greatest work should be the restoration to the family fireside and to the roll of active citizenship, of those whom this disease had made burdens to their friends and the community, and the daily sufferers of unimagined anguish. It will be exceedingly melancholy, if after the expenditure of sufficient means barely to sustain the inmates with comfort, that the small additional sum should be denied, which, judiciously and carefully expended, would add the remedial influences to which I have adverted, and so fulfill the design of this great charity, rather than to allow it to lapse by degrees into a merely custodial institution, with but a shade separating it from a poor-house of the better class, and with a practical abandonment of those who shall hereafter be the victims of insanity, throughout our broad State, to a course of treatment which shall lack many of the most powerful curative forces in the physician's control. It will be a source of deep regret if, through the

hasty and perhaps not considerate action of the General Assembly, the Board shall be placed in the attitude before the people of North Carolina, whose afflicted ones are here, of permitting the Institution to retrograde, to desist from the efforts to maintain its heretofore high and honorable standard, and so by annually giving way to the call for false economy, which history shows always repeats itself, finally result in the possible utter degeneracy and ruin of the Asylum and all the fond hopes that have been based upon its success.

In the name of the hundreds who now rejoice in the recovery of reason, amid their merry homes all over the State, and in the name of the many now within these walls, and hereafter to be stricken down among us, by so terrible a calamity, I invite your serious attention to these important points. At a meeting of the Board on the 8th day of May, 1871, on motion of Hon. A. S. Merrimon, it was

Resolved, That the Board are gratified at the improved condition of the grounds of the Asylum.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board that the grounds in front of the main building be improved steadily and rapidly as the means in hand will allow, according to the survey and plans now on file in the office of the Superintendent.

Under this authority a careful system of improvements in the front grounds has been prosecuted, that we might avail ourselves of the valued moral influences heretofore referred to, and in high esteem at the most successful institutions of this and other countries. The expenses, however, thus far have fallen far short of the plans and specifications endorsed by the Board.

It has been suggested that the enormous statements inviting the supposition of extravagance, have in a measure prevented by their influence suitable action by the General Assembly, to relieve us of our indebtedness. These statements you find fully refuted by the report of the second Committee, rendered, unfortunately, too late to admit of matured legislation in our

behalf. It is hoped and believed that another Legislature will give to us the full measure of justice and liberality.

It is proper to add, in reference to the labors of the second, or Select Committee, that they examined the monthly price lists of prominent merchants in the city, in connection with the monthly purchases, and, in many cases, the prices paid were several per cent under market rates. The economy in cost has been increased during the management of the present Steward.

Complaint having been made that the use of graded flour for the patients was attended with too much expense, the testimony of the bakers of the city was asked and given to the Committee, to the effect that there was an actual gain by giving it the preference over the ungraded article, without taking into consideration the important element of its greater healthfulness for the sick and convalescing.

I desire to express our acknowledgment for the kindness of Mr. S. D. Harrison, who, upon hearing that we had not an article of light diet for the sick, except bacon and eggs, and no means to purchase the same, generously purchased various articles with his own funds and supplied us without a cent of profit, and also paid our freight bills for what came by rail.

I beg your attention to the table herewith annexed of the expenses per capita of the patients in numerous institutions of the United States, and to the letters I append in reference to the management of the Institution.

The first to which I invite your consideration is the following communication from the able and industrious Senator, W. W. Flemming, Chairman of the Joint *Select* Committee on the Expenses of the Asylum :

SENATE CHAMBER,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 14, 1874.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,

Superintendent of the Insane Asylum :

DEAR SIR—Yours of 13th inst. received. In reply: the

Committee referred to did compare the current expenses of the North Carolina Insane Asylum with eighteen other similar public institutions in the United States, and the Committee found that the average cost of patients per annum per capita was \$286.04, while in the North Carolina institution it was \$265.89. The Committee did not ingraft the above into their report, as it was investigated more for the purpose of enabling them to come to a correct conclusion, and a full exhibit of their labors would have encumbered their report.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

(Signed)

W. W. FLEMMING.

P. S.—As to the matter of flour, the Committee spent much time, and after mature deliberation declined to recommend the use of ungraded flour, there being a difference of opinion as to the economy, especially taking into consideration the class of patients.

W. W. F.

The statement of expenses of other Institutions will be found annexed to this report, marked "C." It should be observed that while the average of the whole, is twenty dollars greater per patient than the cost in the North Carolina Insane Asylum, the comparison would be still more favorable to this Institution if the cost of clothing were considered. While North Carolina clothes as well as feeds the patients cared for in her Asylum, a very large class of patients in most of the other Asylums referred to in the tabular statement have their supplies of clothing furnished without expense to the State, and it is not embodied in the report of expenditures.

I respectfully invite attention to the following letter of the distinguished Senator John W. Ellis, of Columbus, for several years a member of the Joint Standing Committee on the Asylum, and the Chairman of the Committee which made the first report. It will be seen from Mr. Ellis' letter that he views with sincere regret any mistakes or errors committed by any members of his Committee. It is unnecessary to comment upon the well-known reputation of Mr. Ellis for fairness and ability:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11, 1874.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM,

Superintendent Insane Asylum :

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 10th inst. is just received. I have no hesitation in giving you my opinion as to the management of your Institution during the time I have taken notice thereof. I repeat what I have often stated on the floor of the Senate, that the Institution under your care had been managed with marked ability, that its present position as a curative Hospital reflects credit upon the State, and upon you as its chief manager.

I am satisfied that any complaints which may have arisen are without foundation, and have found utterance without a thorough knowledge of affairs on the part of those who are disposed to complain. It is, or ought to be known, that to cure or to do insane patients any good, they must receive far better treatment and attention than people in ordinary health. An examination of the books of every officer connected with the Asylum will show how and for what every dollar of money is expended, and a further examination will trace every article to its consumption.

A few hours devoted to the study of the workings and management of the Asylum would remove from all fair-minded men any disposition to complain, especially at anything which you can control. The Board of Directors draw the appropriation from the State Treasurer and the Treasurer of the Asylum pays out the money for purchases made by the Steward, who holds his office by appointment from the Directors. I am informed, that under instruction from the Directors, the Steward has made his purchases chiefly in the State, and that for the want of suitable store-room, to keep supplies in bulk, he is under the necessity of making his purchases in small quantities, thus being compelled to go into the market in a retail way.

A careful study of this subject will show that it is necessary

to use the best kinds of food for these patients, and that there is not that extravagance sometimes complained of, or whatever may seem extravagant, for the causes herein stated, is unavoidable. The Officers and Directors have shown a readiness and willingness to exhibit everything to our Committee, and rather courted, than shunned, investigation. I am satisfied that the Institution has been well managed, that it ought to be sustained and its capacity largely increased by liberal legislation, and that the people of the State will promptly and cheerfully pay a tax for these purposes.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

J. W. ELLIS.

Below will be found the following letter from Senator C. Tate Murphy, of Sampson, President of the Board of Public Charities, endeared to the people of the State by his zealous labors in the cause of suffering humanity :

SENATE CHAMBER,

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 16th, 1874.

DR. EUGENE GRISSOM,

Superintendent Insane Asylum :

MY DEAR SIR—Your note of this instant just now received. I have only time to respond briefly.

As President of the Board of Public Charities, I have several times each year within the last two, visited the Asylum, and in accordance with the law prescribing my official duties, have carefully examined and inspected its keeping and management both *within* and *without*, and it affords me pleasure to say that in all of its departments and appointments it has been faithfully and successfully managed, and in point of economical administration will compare favorably with a majority of the Institutions of the same *class* and *standard* on this continent.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully, yours,

C. T. MURPHY,

President Board of Public Charities.

Hoping that wise counsels may prevail, and that the best interest of the public and of the unfortunate insane may be subserved,

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully yours,

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.,

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

[A.]

REPORT OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Insane Asylum beg leave to report, that through the industry and careful examination of the expenditures of that institution made by Senator Ransom and Representative Turner, your Committee are enabled to submit that they have carefully examined the books of the Treasurer of said Asylum in order to ascertain the quantities of provisions and other necessities purchased, and the amount paid therefor, beginning with November 1st, 1872, and ending with November 1st, 1873, and find the following as the result of such investigation :

26,630 pounds of Bacon,	cost	12 1-2 cents per lb.,	\$3,209.44
5,541 " Butter,	"	41 1-2 " " "	2,308.28
16,020 " Beef,	"	8 1-16 " " "	1,291.93
7,384 " Coffee,	"	27 " " "	1,919.78
11,707 " Sugar,	"	13 1-4 " " "	1,558.23
963 bushels }	(Corn,) \$4.50 per		
22,034 lbs. }	(Meal,) barrel,		1,303.70
4,511 dozen	Eggs, cost	25 cents per dozen,	1,137.05
321 barrels of	Flour, "	\$10.63 " " barrel,	3,413.34
6,348 pounds of	Lard, "	9 " " pound,	592.50
555 gallons of	Syrup, "	97 " " gallon,	538.01
8,861 pounds of	Pork, "	10 3-4 " " pound,	959.39
Wood and Coal,			2,597.79
Poultry,			1,207.31
Provisions,			1,161.82
Potatoes,			179.23

Repairs,	939.75
Vegetables,	6.00
Hardware,	1,316.81
Medicines,	2,203.82
Groceries,	2,050.99
Freight and hauling,	751.93
Farm expenses,	726.82
Fruit,	220.37
Clothing and Dry Goods,	4,337.16
Crockery,	66.60
Building,	931.85
Furniture,	284.65
Forage,	1,481.10
Sundries,	7,957.30
Mutton,	40.47
	<hr/>
	\$46,693.42
Salaries and Wages,	20,714.85
	<hr/>
Total,	\$67,408.27

Your Committee would state that the above amounts were obtained by examining the books month by month, for the time above indicated and under the different headings as they stand above. The amounts in dollars and cents are exact and the average cost is as nearly exact as can be expressed in avoiding unusual fractions. Number of pounds were obtained where it could be done from the books.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. W. ELLIS, Ch'n.

[B.]

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE EXPENSES OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The Joint Select Committee appointed to examine into and investigate the expenses of the Insane Asylum, in consequence of their onerous and varied duties have found it impossible to make this report at an earlier day. Under the resolution the field of your committee's investigation might have been almost unlimited, but the close of the session being near at hand, your committee have confined themselves principally to facts and figures, and after five days of almost incessant labor, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration. The head marked "A" embraces the number of officers with the salary of each, also the number and wages of the employees. Your committee feel it their duty to call special attention to the salary of the engineer, (to-wit :) Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, (\$1,750,) complaint having been made that it was unnecessarily large. There can be no doubt, nor do your committee believe there will be a question, as to the propriety of securing the services of a skilled machinist, as not only the safety of the building, but the health, and even lives of the inmates are to a measure in his hands, and when the large amount of water, heating, and gas fixtures are considered, and the fact that he derives no other compensation, your committee believe it is a matter of economy. The number of employees appear large, but your committee are unwilling to do more than suggest to the Board of Directors such reductions as they may deem practicable, and also to mention that they are informed by the Superintendent that twice the number of patients would require but little additional expense in the way of employees.

The tabular statement marked "B" was taken from the treasurer's books, and in many cases the vouchers were referred to ; and your committee have taken great care to make

them accurate, and have set them out at length for the inspection of your body. More care has been taken to set forth an itemized statement of sundries and forage, as they were incapable of being reported satisfactorily in a more condensed form.

It would make this report too voluminous to set forth the full scope of your committee's labors, but after much consideration and a reference to prices quoted at the time of purchases, your committee are of the opinion that while the prices paid were not extravagant, more economy might be used. Some reduction of expenses might be made, probably fifteen hundred dollars, by reducing the number of horses, abolishing the farm, and by conducting the conservatory and the improvement of the grounds in a less expensive manner: Your committee, however, think these matters more peculiarly within the province of the directors, as they have, by resolution, directed the improvements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. FLEMMING,

for Senate Branch of Committee.

J. B. MAXWELL,

Chm'n of House Branch of Committee.

(TABLE A.)

OFFICERS.

1 Superintendent, salary per annum,	\$2,500
1 Assistant Superintendent, salary per annum,	1,800
1 Steward, salary per annum,	1,000
1 Matron, salary per annum,	600
1 Engineer, salary per annum,	1,750
1 Treasurer, salary per annum,	750
4 Ministers, each \$50 per annum,	200
	<hr/>
	\$8,600

EMPLOYEES.

1 Druggist, salary per month,	\$ 33 00
1 Chief Male Attendant, salary per month,	26 00
1 Chief Female Attendant, salary per month,	16 00
1 Male Attendant, salary per month,	20 00
1 Male Attendant, salary per month,	19 00
5 Male Attendants, each \$18 per month,	90 00
3 Female Attendants, each \$15 per month,	45 00
2 Female Attendants, each \$12 per month,	24 00
2 Female Attendants, each \$13 per month,	26 00
1 Male Night Attendant, salary per month,	21 00
1 Female Night Attendant, salary per month,	14 00
2 Male Ward Servants, each \$13 per month,	26 00
1 Male Ward Servant, salary per month,	12 00
3 Male Ward Servants, each \$10 per month,	30 00
1 Female Ward Servant, salary per month,	10 00
2 Female Ward Servants each \$9 per month,	18 00
4 Female Ward Servants, each \$8 per month,	32 00
1 Assistant Engineer, salary per month,	40 00
1 Fireman, salary per month,	20 00
1 Housekeeper, salary per month,	25 00
1 Head Cook, salary per month,	12 00

2 Male Cooks, each \$10 per month,	20 00
3 Female Cooks, each \$7 per month,	21 00
1 Baker, salary per month,	40 00
1 House Servant, salary per month,	12 00
1 House Servant, salary per month,	10 00
1 House Servant, salary per month,	8 00
2 House Servants, each \$7 per month,	14 00
1 Door Boy, salary per month,	5 00
1 Gardener, salary per month,	50 00
1 Assistant Gardener, salary per month,	17 50
1 Garden Hand, salary per month,	10 00
1 " " " " "	8 00
Farmer, salary per month,	30 00
1 Farm Hand, salary per month,	12 50
2 Farm Hands, each \$10 per month,	20 00
1 Driver and Hand, salary per month,	10 00
1 Hostler, salary per month,	10 00
1 Farm Boy, salary per month,	5 00
1 Washerman, salary per month,	12 00
3 Laundry Hands, \$7 each per month,	21 00
1 Carpenter, salary per month,	52 50
1 Watchman, salary per month,	30 00
	<hr/>
Total,	978 00
	<hr/>
Total per annum,	\$11,736 00

BACON.				BUTTER:		
1872-'73.	No. pounds.	Price.	Average.	No. pounds.	Price.	Average.
			Cents.			
Nov'ber,	521	\$104 20	20	361 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$ 13 93	38 1-50
Dece'ber,	2,718 $\frac{3}{4}$	420 52	15 23-50	214 $\frac{1}{4}$	74 30	34 1-3
January,	9,728 $\frac{3}{4}$	786 05	8 1-14	844 $\frac{1}{4}$	248 70	29 23-50
February,	1,892 $\frac{1}{2}$	267 43	19 1-5	501	154 30	35 9-30
March,	1,652 $\frac{1}{2}$	229 03	13 1-4	487 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 86	28 2-3
April,	647	67 97	10 1-2	612 $\frac{3}{4}$	185 03	30 1-4
May,	2,075	360 63 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 3-8	893 $\frac{3}{4}$	410 97	45 4-5
June,	1,160	202 82 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 1-3	894	325 92 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 9-20
July,	2,604 $\frac{1}{2}$	427 92	16 2-5	453	136 90	30
August,	272	36 72	13 1-2	347 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 15	31 1-2
Sept'ber,	2,374 $\frac{1}{2}$	357 08	10 2-5	695 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 45	31 1-2
October,	951 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 54	14 1-2	680	199 93 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 1-3
Total,	26,598	\$3,393 91	12 3-4	6,659	\$2,211 45	33 1-4

B.—(CONTINUED.)

BEEF.				BUILDINGS.
1872-'73.	No. pounds.	Price.	Average.	Price.
November,	3,951	\$ 237 24	6	\$ 290 00
December,	756	46 52	7 1 7	
January,	400	28 85	7 1-5	605 71
February,	789½	63 10	8	41 59
March,	20½	3 08	15	
April,				
May,	1,301½	104 20	8	
June,	745	51 74	6 9-10	
July,	1,083	95 04	8 4-5	
August,	2,609	161 64	6 1-6	
September,	2,003	130 10	6 1-2	
October,	2,743½	170 52	6 1-4	
Total,	16,403	\$ 1,092 03	6 1-2	\$ 937 30

B.—(CONTINUED.)

CROCKERY.		COFFEE.		
1872-'73.	Price.	No. pounds.	Price.	Average.
November,				
December,	\$ 44 25	938½	\$ 198 68	21 1-6
January,		588	140 28	23 6-7
February,	2 40			
March,		975½	232 28	23 4-5
April,		171	43 35	15 1-3
May,		1,308	327 50	25 1-10
June,	10 00	239	72 89⅓	30 41-100
July,		1,843½	509 60	28
August,	9 95			
September,		975	219 82	27 1-2
October,		527½	175 38	33 1-4
Total,	66 60	7,386	1,919 78⅓	25 149-150
Clothing,			\$ 4,337 16	

B.—CONTINUED.

CORN AND MEAL.					EGGS.				
1872-'73.	Bushels.	Price.		Average.	Dozen.	Price.		Average.	
Nov.	154	\$	161 41		151 3-4	\$	45 84		
Dec.	160		141 17		300 1-2		89 38		
Jan.	674		492 53		336		115 51		
Feb.	25		31 26		436 1-4		129 17		
March,	25		24 78		638 1-2		128 45		
April,					390 1-2		70 24		
May,	159½		139 14¼		784 3-4		138 61		
June,	37½		33 75		543 1-2		101 05		
July,	49		52 50		361 1-4		74 06		
Aug.	79		78 86		372 7-12		71 16		
Sept.	83		88 39		407		96 58		
Oct.	95		103 71		466 7-12		124 67		
Total.	1,541	\$1,347	20¼	87 2-5	5,189—3	\$1,184	72	22½	

B.—(CONTINUED.)

FORAGE.

1872.		
November,		5 94
December,		129 58
"		25 64
1873.		
January,		274 14
"		84 38
February,		7 50
"		77 00
"		231 31
March,		181 73
"		20 00
April,		5 00
May,	S. V. Kensom, 1,800 lbs. of Hay,	28 07
June,	Joseph Wilson, 2,900 lbs. of Hay,	46 40
July,		
August,	Jesse Day, 1,150 lbs. of Oats, }	22 00
"	" 1,230 " " }	
"	Wm. Gulley, 1,400 " Straw,	14 00
"	Joseph Wilson, 8 loads "	40 00
"	John Burns, 18 loads "	90 09
"	Wm. Gulley, 2,200 lbs. "	22 00
"	G. H. Franklin, 3 loads "	15 00
"	W. R. Jones, 8 loads "	40 00
"	C. W. Johnson, 764 lbs. of Fodder,	11 46
September,	E. Stephenson, 500 lbs. of Straw,	5 00
"	W. Edmunds, 2,200 lbs. of Fodder,	27 00
October,	Wesley Pope, 8 loads of Straw,	20 00
"	W. Edmunds, 7,029 lbs. of Hay,	52 65
		<hr/>
		\$ 1,476 30

B.—(CONTINUED.)

1872-'73.	SUGARS.			SYRUPS.		
	No. lbs.	Price.	Average.	No. Galls.	Price.	Average.
November,						
December,	1,042	130 34		289	127 16	44
January,	1,073½	120 61		90	24 30	27
February,	1,172	134 78				
March,	2,334	296 18				
April,	275	35 75				
May,	1,670	200 40		88	66 00	75
June,				407	197 40	48½
July,	3,547	430 76		88	66 00	75
August,	267	36 04		135	57 15	42½
September,	1,247	141 25				
October,	286	32 16				
	12,895½	\$1558 27	12½	1097	\$ 538 01	49 1-24

Vegetables,	\$6 00
Wood and Coal,	\$2,597 79
Repairs,	\$939 75

B.—(CONTINUED.)

FLOUR.			No. pounds.	Price.
1872-'73.	No. barrels.	Price.		
		Average.		
November,	14	\$ 134 00		\$ 726 82
December,	21	222 00		1,476 30
January,	48	470 96		220 37
February,				284 65
March,	29	357 00		2,050 99
April,	48½	504 75		316 81
May,	30	382 50		751 93
June,	45½	523 85		40 47
July,			6,348	592 50
August,	58½	564 25		1,207 31
September,	31	297 60		179 23
October,				1,162 42
	325½	\$ 3,456 91		
		10 62½		
Farming, Forage, for feed \$984.30, beds \$492, Fruits, Furniture, Groceries, Hardware, Hauling and Freights, Mutton, Lard, Poultry, Potatoes, Provisions,				
				Average.

B.—(CONTINUED.)

MEDICINES.		PORK.		
1872-'73.	Price.	No. of pounds.	Price.	Average.
November,	\$ 202 93	331	\$ 30 69	
December,	277 32	2,919	282 17	
January,	457 90	1,024	93 10	
February,	84 50			
March,	86 90			
April,	187 30			
May,	31 20	111	13 87	
June,	250 00			
July,	365 32	1,435	186 20	
August,		600	69 00	
September,	236 55	2,476	284 36	
October,	143 40			
	\$ 2,323 32	8,894	\$ 959 39	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

B.—(CONTINUED.)

SUNDRIES.

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873.		
Nov.	Stationery,	\$ 3 25
	Books,	2 25
	Postage,	47 30
	Stationery,	3 50
	Sow and Pigs,	22 70
	Directors' expense Annual Meeting,	75 90
	Papers, (exchange,)	10 17
	Books,	2 50
	Papers, (exchange,)	10 00
	Cow and calf,	55 00
	Books for Library,	3 00
Dec.	Telegrams,	2 85
	Milch cow,	31 00
	Getting ice,	35 00
	Printing Reports, 4,500,	235 55
		\$ 539 97
Jan.	Buggy,	285 00
	Exchange papers,	12 00
	Printing,	10 00
	Stationery,	23 05
	Books and Stationery,	7 75
	Getting ice,	29 50
	Papers and Postage,	1 10
	Telegrams,	65
	Postage,	81 88
Feb.	1 dozen Buckets,	2 50
	Amusements and Violin strings,	3 00
	2 Buckets,	2 00
	Printing Blanks,	3 50
	Evergreens and work,	164 60
	Plants, Shrubbery, &c.,	300 00
	1 Steam Pump,	161 25
	Traveling expenses,	7 55
	Printing,	41 50

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873.		
Feb.	Costs in suit,	52 65
March.	Papers and postage,	18 00
	Telegrams,	1 95
	Books,	7 50
	Consultation fee,	10 00
	1 Book,	5 00
	Books,	6 00
	Directors' Expenses,	20 25
	“ “	15 00
	“ “	15 00
	“ “	14 50
	1 pair Shoats, (Birkshires,)	20 00
	Flower Pots and Flowers,	6 75
	Magazines of Popular Series,	10 00
	Small Marketing,	50 00
	Work,	2 00
	Professional services, (legal,)	250 00
	Shrubbery and work on Front Yard,	26 55
	Bill of Lumber,	77 12
	Certified Copy of Chapter 67, &c.,	2 50
April.	Box and Drayage,	85
	Directors' Expenses,	21 50
	Freight on Body of a Patient,	8 10
	Freight on 60 Barrels of Plaster,	20 00
	Freight on 60 Barrels of Ashes,	5 50
	40 Herrings and 2 pair of Shad,	2 60
	1 Bag of Feathers,	46 70
	2 Bottles Whiskey, 6 Bottles Brandy,	14 00
	3 Carriages and Horses, 5 Hours for Board of Directors,	22 50
	2,312 Pounds of Ship Stuff,	46 24
	Ministerial Services,	12 50
	1 Book for Library,	2 00
	Stationery,	4 00
	Confections,	4 70
	Stamped Envelopes,	33 80
	Ministerial Services,	25 00
	Ministerial Services,	12 00

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873.		
April.	Oysters,	3 75
	Flowers, Shrubby and Work,	275 85
	Cash Box and Lock, (for Treasurer,) Making Box,	4 25
		4 00
	Harness and Goods, &c ,	57 75
	1 Blanket and Hood,	8 25
	Directors' Expenses,	17 00
	Lumber,	8 25
	Stationery,	10 10
May.	1 dozen Brooms,	3 75
	1 dozen Bottles Brandy,	12 00
	Chickens, Eggs and Butter,	48 60
	Sundries. (See Voucher 132,) Boot and Shoe work,	51 85
		9 00
	1 Book, "New Seydenham Society,"	8 00
	Peas and Rye, (32 and 44 Bn.)	71 07
	Concentrated Lye and Cement,	56 50
	Sundries, (Voucher 161,) Stationery and Cash for Telegram,	43 11
		34 35
	Plants, Shrubby, and work on front grounds,	100 00
	1 Nichol Fire Extinguisher,	60 00
	Castings, work, &c.,	268 54
	50 lbs. Lint Cotton,	8 75
	1 fine Milch Cow,	50 00
June.	Sundries, (Voucher 196,) 1 Box Chewing Tobacco,	75 90
		26 10
	8 Tons Coal,	100 00
	108 lbs. Cotton, 8 lbs. Tobacco, &c.,	25 60
	Exchanges, Newspapers,	24 00
	Lumber,	65 32
217	Baking Powders, Soap and Hops,	52 30
	Confectioneries,	4 85
	Lightning-rod fixing,	17 00
	Sundries, (Voucher 221,) Seeds,	62 10
		40
	Bill of Harness,	27 05
	Printing Blanks, &c.,	44 50

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873.		
June.	Expenses to Baltimore of Asst. Phys.	62 00
	Blacksmithing,	5 15
	Concentrated Lye,	4 00
256	Bill of Slating, &c.,	37 05
	Sundries, (Voucher 257,)	16 07
	Sow and eight pigs,	15 00
July.	305 yards of Ditching,	17 60
	60 Bbls. Rosin,	159 00
296	Confectioneries, Dried Fruits, Olive Oil, Pickles, &c.,	72 70
	Legal fee to Mr. Phillips,	100 00
	Fire wood,	2 75
	2 Bed Spreads,	7 50
	1 fine Cow,	50 00
311	Confectionery,	1 05
321	4 Palmetto Mops,	2 00
	1,654 lbs. Bran,	33 08
	Blacksmithing,	2 25
	Directors' expenses,	63 00
	8 Palmetto Brooms,	4 00
	1 American Sewing Machine,	85 00
	38 gallons Vinegar,	9 80
	6 Palmetto Brooms,	3 00
	Use of Sewerage until January, 1874,	250 00
	1 Box, 52 pounds,	26 00
	Pass-books, Penholders, paper, &c.,	8 50
	Achler, Adams & Alcott's Gazette,	28 00
	Printing Blanks, &c.,	22 00
	51 Mattresses and 36 Pillows,	262 60
	Bill of Harness,	8 75
371	Trees, Roses and work on Front Grounds,	300 00
August.	Painting and Varnishing Furniture,	5 00
	1,542 pounds of Bran,	26 98
	Intelligence Office, Procuring Labor,	15 00
471	Sundries,)	5 00
462	Sundries, { Settlem't of Mr. Huggins,	10 15
463	Sundries, { Vouchers,	17 75

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873.		
August.		
467 }	Confections, Violin Strings, &c.,	10 03
468 }	Blacksmithing, (2 bills,)	23 30
	Merchandize, (Keys and Locks for the Wards,)	72 00
	2 Milch Cows,	125 00
	Express Charges,	24 00
	Stationery,	19 05
482	Photographing building for Vienna,	25 00
483	Sundries, settlement of Mr. Huggins, Vouchers,	23 55
	Telegrams,	3 00
	Postage,	55 40
486	10 Stripes, 42½ pounds, Bacon Stripes,	6 58
	1 Refrigerator, (Ice,)	10 00
	1 Box Soap,	9 50
	Mustard, Pepper, Turnip Seed, &c.,	11 95
490	Baking Powders, &c.,	59 50
	Carriages and Horse, (Livery,)	18 00
	Bill of Lumber,	31 98
184	Stationery, &c., &c., (Richmond,)	71 23
	1 Pump,	900 00
	Services of Policeman,	5 00
	Coffin for Robt. Hill,	7 50
	Transportation of Robt. Hill to High Point,	5 10
	1 Maryland Feed Cutter,	40 00
	4 Counterpanes,	14 00
	43 Gallons Vinegar,	21 50
	Burning Coal Kiln, H. Jones,	4 50
	3½ Gallons Cider,	1 50
	Subscription of Journal of Insanity,	5 00
	15 Chickens,	2 85
	Vinegar, 31 1-2 gallons, (2 vouchers,)	14 60
	2¼ Bushels Peaches,	2 25
	525 pounds Wheat Bran and 11 sacks,	13 25
	Peaches and Apples,	15 50

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873. August.		
530	Sundries, Dr. Collett,	448 62
Sept.	2 Cows and 2 Calves,	55 00
	Difference in Sewing Machines,	25 00
	Procuring Labor, (Intelligence Office,)	10 00
	20 Posts,	5 00
	12 Baskets,	6 00
	20 Gallons Vinegar,	10 00
	10 Bushels Apples,	8 00
	Seeds,	1 30
585	Sundries, Mr. Huggins,	41 42
	Work on Shoes,	75
	Mucilage and Ink,	4 00
	Baking Powders,	19 50
	52 lbs. Tobacco,	26 00
	223 lbs. Copperas,	10 03
	Telegram,	50
	Tin Safe,	12 00
	Printing Receipts,	12 00
598 }		
599 }	Confections, &c., &c., &c.,	41 90
600 }		
	8 Pair Socks,	1 60
	Combs, &c.,	7 78
	Lumber,	17 50
	Procuring labor, (Intelligence Office,)	5 00
	Stationery,	7 10
	Tobacco,	24 00
	Guano, Lime, &c.,	43 32
	Confections, Oranges, Lemons and	
	Oysters,	6 60
	65 Pair Socks,	13 00
Oct.	20 Gallons Scuppernong Wine,	30 00
	Bulbs, Evergreens and Work,	100 00
	1 Dozen Mats, (Table,) 22 posts for	
	Fencing,	5 50
	Small Marketing, (to Mrs. Huggins,)	25 00

B.—(CONTINUED.)

DATE.	ARTICLES.	PRICE.
1873. Oct.	Transporting patient to Washington, D. C., S. C——, 1 Day Clock, 18 Packs Playing Cards, Syringes, &c., Baking Powders, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen Packages Gilotine Silk, Baking Powders, Consultation visit, Baking Powders, Stationery, (2 items,) Amusements for Patients, 2 Buggy Whips, 7 7-8 Bushels of Cranberries, 5 Pounds of Tobacco, 1 Lot of Violin Strings, 69 Posts, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounds of Feathers, 4 Barrels of Fish, 90 Bundles of Fish,	100 00 4 60 6 00 11 00 6 90 26 50 75 52 93 10 00 41 50 15 40 8 00 3 00 23 80 4 00 5 00 17 25 19 25 24 00 37 00
	Total,	\$ 9,047 65

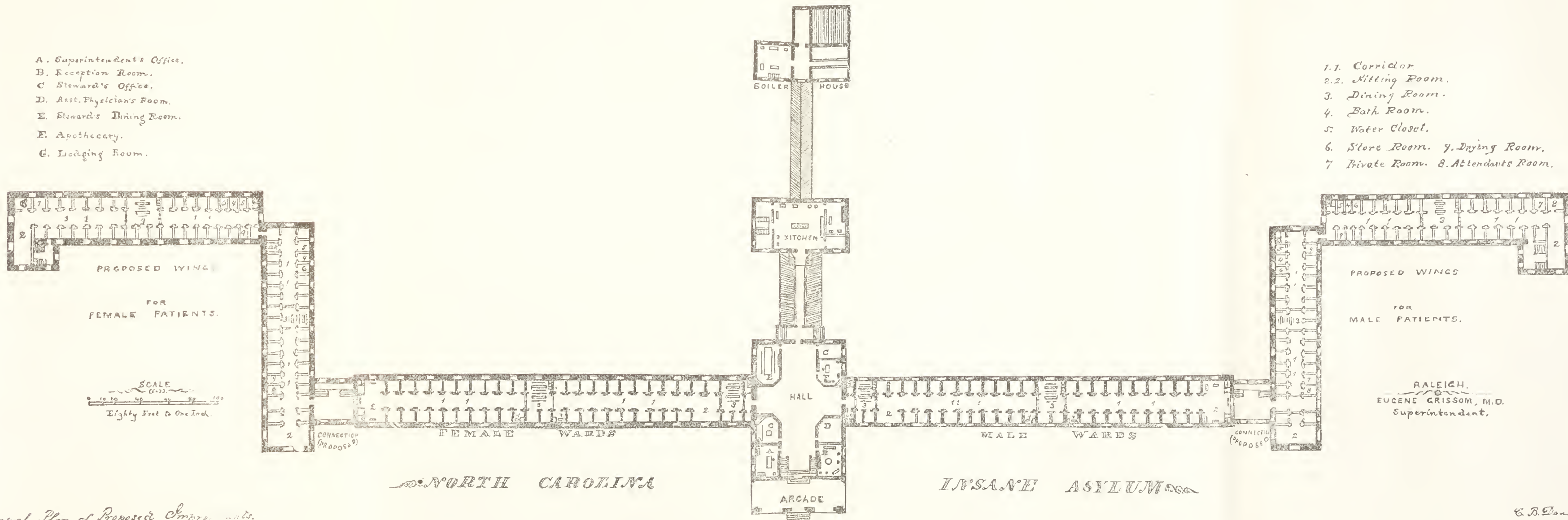
TABLE OF WEEKLY COST PER CAPITA,
OF EIGHTEEN INSTITUTIONS, (EXAMINED BY COMMITTEE.)

INSTITUTIONS.	WEEKLY Cost.
Pennsylvania Hospital,	8 68
Government Hospital, Washington City,	7 88
Northern Ohio, Newberg, Ohio,	7 17
Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee,	6 40
Longview, Hamilton, Ohio,	5 98
Illinois Hospital, Jacksonville,	5 87
Southern Ohio, Dayton,	5 61
New York State Asylum, Utica,	5 53
State Hospital, Middleton,	5 02
West Virginia Asylum, Weston,	5 42
Central Ohio, Columbus,	4 80
Northampton Asylum, Massachusetts,	4 78
Dixmont, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania,	4 57
Madison, Wisconsin,	4 48
Pennsylvania State Asylum, Harrisburg,	4 38
Western Asylum, Staunton, Virginia,	4 30
Eastern Asylum, Lexington, Kentucky,	4 13
Central Asylum, Richmond, Virginia,	4 71

It will be observed by a simple calculation, that the yearly average of the above named Asylums is \$288.05 per capita. It should be stated that in most of these Institutions the apparent amount of expenditure is too small, as it does not include the cost of clothing of a very large class of their inmates, known as "pay patients." This expense falls upon the State of North Carolina for all the patients in her Asylum, and is farther increased by the substitution of violent cases for the harmless and incurable, producing frequent changes and outfits.

- A. Superintendent's Office.
- B. Reception Room.
- C. Steward's Office.
- D. Asst. Physician's Room.
- E. Steward's Dining Room.
- F. Apothecary.
- G. Lardering Room.

- 1.1. Corridor.
- 2.2. Kitting Room.
- 3. Dining Room.
- 4. Bath Room.
- 5. Water Closet.
- 6. Store Room.
- 7. Drying Room.
- 8. Private Room.
- 9. Attendants Room.



NORTH CAROLINA

INSANE ASYLUM

General Plan of Proposed Improvements.

C. B. Danson C.E.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AND
SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM
OF
NORTH CAROLINA,
FOR THE
Official Year ending October 31st, 1874.

RALEIGH:
STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL BOOK & JOB OFFICE.
1874.

Wednesday Nov 1874

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

<i>4 yrs</i>	WESLEY WHITAKER, President, Wake,	
<i>4 yrs</i>	DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	J. D. UZZELL,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	J. M. POOL,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	A. BETTS,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	G. W. BRODIE,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	E. W. POU,	"
<i>4 yrs</i>	P. R. HARDIN,	Alamance,
<i>4 yrs</i>	G. W. STANTON,	Wilson,
<i>4 yrs</i>	J. B. MASON,	Orange,
<i>6 yrs</i>	T. GEO. WALTON,	Burke,
<i>2 yrs</i>	DR. J. G. RAMSAY,	Rowan,
<i>4 yrs</i>	W. R. MYERS,	Charlotte,
<i>4 yrs</i>	DR. S. G. COFFIN,	Guilford.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D., Physician and Sup'nd't,
F. T. FULLER, M. D., Assistant Physician,
MRS. B. Y. HUGGINS, Steward,
MRS. MARY A. LAWRENCE, Matron,
JOHN F. CURFMAN, Engineer,
J. C. L. HARRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

To His Excellency, CURTIS H. BROGDEN,
Governor of North Carolina :

In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I have the honor to present my report in behalf of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum, together with that of the Superintendent, Dr. Eugene Grissom, for the nineteenth year of its operations.

On the first Wednesday in November, in each year, the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina are required, by law, to convene at the Asylum, and to report to the General Assembly the results of their investigation into the administration of its affairs, with such recommendations as may seem expedient to them.

The Directors have performed the duty of investigating the management of the affairs of the Asylum with care and attention to the various details of administration, and respectfully offer the suggestive and unusually full report from the Superintendent of the Asylum, Dr. Eugene Grissom, for the information and consideration of the General Assembly.

The Directors are pleased to testify to the clear and correct statement of the financial condition of the Asylum, as exhibited in the books of the Treasurer, J. C. L. Harris, Esq. From an examination of his vouchers and accounts, your honorable body may readily perceive the disposition

of the funds appropriated by law for the support, repair and improvement of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

The Directors feel that it is incumbent upon them to ask the especial attention of the General Assembly to that portion of the Superintendent's report which relates the facts that exhibit the urgent necessity for increased accommodations for the insane of the State—a necessity which, it is clearly shown, that North Carolina suffers in common with her neighboring States, and the Board ventures to join the Superintendent in the confident belief that your wisdom will devise and order some scheme of speedy relief so essential to the well-being of the people, and so vital to the continued welfare of the State.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

W. WHITAKER,

President, &c.

City of Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1874.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

—:O:—

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of N. C.:

GENTLEMEN:—The close of another year imposes upon me the duty of presenting to you the record of the history and operations of this Institution during the nineteenth year of its service.

I am happy to announce that we have enjoyed a comparative exemption from the sickness of a general character which proved such a source of embarrassment in the execution of our duties during the official year of 1873. While we have escaped epidemic influences, except Erysipelas for a time, our mortality has been very small, and with individual exceptions, the household at large has been blessed during most of the year with health and strength adequate to the full performance of duty.

I invite your attention to the tables contained in this report, which exhibit the statistics of the Institution in detail.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMRER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, INCLUDING CURED, IMPROVED, AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM
IN 1856, AND THOSE REMAINING.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions	633	454	1,087
Discharges	509	331	840
Remaining November 1st, 1874.....	124	123	247

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1874.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in the Asylum November 1st, 1874....	124	118	242
Received during the year	15	29	29
Under treatment during the year.....	139	147	286
Discharged during the year.....	15	24	39
Remaining November 1st, 1874 ..	124	123	247

TABLE III.

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1874.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Recovered	5	8	13
Improved	3	5	8
Unimproved.....	....	2	2
Died	7	9	16
Total	15	24	39

INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THOSE RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			DATE OF ADMISSION.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	38	Female...	Single...	Mania Epileptic.	Epilepsy	24	..	..	1873	Nov.	28
2	50	"	Widow...	Mania	Financial trouble.	..	1	..	"	Dec.	3
3	28	"	Married..	Mania	Ill health.	1	6	..	"	"	9
4	42	Male.....	"	Mania	Intemperance	..	1	..	"	"	30
5	22	Female....	"	Melancholia.	Unknown	..	2	..	"	"	31
6	38	Male..	"	Melancholia	Intemperance	..	1	..	1874	Jan.	16
7	60	"	"	Melancholia.	Financial trouble.	..	6	..	"	"	24
8	25	"	Single ..	Mania.	Exposure	6	..	..	"	"	28
9	45	Female....	"	Mania.	Uterine disease.	2	3	..	"	"	28
10	35	"	Married..	Melancholia.	Unknown	1	..	..	"	"	28
11	40	"	"	Mania	Hereditary.	3	..	..	"	Feb.	4
12	51	"	Widow....	Mania	Domestic trouble.	..	2	..	"	"	5
13	30	"	Single....	Mania.	Ill health.	6	..	..	"	"	12
14	30	"	Married ..	Mania.	Hereditary	11	..	..	"	"	28
15	54	"	Widow....	Mania.	Hereditary	6	..	..	"	"	2
16	21	Male.....	Single ..	Mania.	Religious excitement.	..	4	..	"	M'ch	3
17	30	Female...	Married ..	Mania.	Puerperal.	2	..	..	"	"	10
18	50	Male	"	Melancholia.	Intemperance	..	1	..	"	"	22
19	21	"	Single....	Dementia	Unknown	4	..	..	"	"	23
20	34	Female...	"	Mania.	Ill health	8	..	..	"	"	4
21	53	"	Married ..	Mania.	Domestic trouble.	..	2	..	"	April.	10
22	20	Male.....	Single....	Imbecility.	Unknown	1	..	..	"	"	24

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

9

23	29	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Puerperal.....	3	..	1874.	April.	24
24	41	Male.....	Single.....	Epileptic mania.....	Epilepsy.....	17	..	"	May.	6
25	45	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Religious excitement.....	14	..	"	"	9
26	30	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Unknown.....	3	..	"	June.	7
27	50	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Domestic trouble.....	1	6	"	"	13
28	28	Female...	Single.....	Melancholia.....	Hereditary.....	11	..	"	"	24
29	30	Female...	Single.....	Mania.....	Suppressed Menstruation.....	7	..	"	"	27
30	30	Female...	Single.....	Mania.....	Ill health.....	2	..	"	July	2
31	33	Male.....	Married...	Mania.....	Unknown.....	..	10	"	"	24
32	25	Female...	Single.....	Nymphomania.....	Nymphomania.....	10	..	"	"	28
33	24	Male..	Single.....	Mania.....	Masturbation.....	..	10	"	Aug.	5
34	36	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Unknown.....	..	6	"	"	14
35	20	Male..	Single.....	Mania.....	Masturbation.....	..	4	"	"	17
36	61	Female...	Widow....	Dementia.....	Domestic trouble.....	4	..	"	"	31
37	38	Male.....	Married...	Mania.....	Ill health.....	..	6	"	Sept.	12
38	36	Female...	Married...	Melancholia.....	Ill health.....	..	2	"	"	14
39	23	Female...	Single.....	Dementia.....	Menstrual derangement.....	1	..	"	"	26
40	40	Female...	Single.....	Dementia.....	Unknown.....	..	..	"	"	27
41	38	Female...	Single.....	Melancholia.....	Religious excitement.....	3	..	"	Oct.	10
42	40	Female...	Married...	Melancholia.....	Unknown.....	1	..	"	"	15
43	62	Female...	Single.....	Mania.....	Unknown.....	1	..	"	"	17
44	39	Male.....	Widower..	Melancholia.....	Unknown.....	2	..	"	"	26

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "RECOVERED."

Number.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION -- WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN ASYLUM.		
					Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	Female...	Single...	Mania	Typhoid fever.	..	8	..	1	5	7
2	Male.....	Single....	Mania.	Unknown.....	..	1	..	..	2	27
3	Male.....	Married..	Mania.	Masturbation.....	..	2	..	..	5	18
4	Female...	Married..	Mania.	Ill health.....	1	6	..	..	2	17
5	Male.....	Widower..	Melancholia.	Intemperance.....	..	1	..	..	2	8
6	Male.....	Single...	Melancholia.	Masturbation.....	2	..	..	3	5	3
7	Female...	Married...	Melancholia	Ill health.....	..	2	..	1	11	2
8	Female...	Widow....	Mania.....	Hereditary.....	6	..	..	..	6	1
9	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Unknown.....	5	..	..	1	5	21
10	Female...	Single....	Mania.....	Masturbation.....	1	6	..	1	8	23
11	Female...	Single...	Mania.....	Ill health.....	6	..	..	..	6	29
12	Female...	Married...	Mania.....	Blow on head.....	..	2	..	1	1	4
13	Male.....	Married...	Mania.....	Unknown.....	..	1	..	4	5	11

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "IMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION—WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	45	Female	Single	Imbecile	Unknown	10	.	.	8	9	22
2	17	Male	Single	Mania	Hard study	.	2	.	.	4	24
3	30	Female	Married	Mania	Puerperal	2	.	.	.	1	14
4	60	Male	Married	Melancholia	Financial trouble	.	6	.	.	3	10
5	35	Female	Married	Melancholia	Unknown	1	.	.	.	4	4
6	17	Male	Single	Mania	Unknown	1	3	.	1	3	7
7	40	Female	Single	Mania	Unknown	.	3	.	2	1	15
8	45	Female	Married	Mania	Religious excitement	14	.	.	.	5	6

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DISCHARGED "UNIMPROVED."

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION--WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.		
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	35	Female . . .	Single . . .	Melancholia	Ill health	1	.	.	.	7	9
2	28	Female . . .	Married . . .	Mania	Unknown	1	6	.	.	11	21

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE MATERIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE OF DEATH.

Number.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Cond't'n.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	DURATION--WHEN ADMITTED.			TIME IN THE ASYLUM.			Cause of Death.
						Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	45	Female..	Widow .	Mania.....	Ill health.....	1	..	..	14	5	4	Gastro Enteritis.
2	72	Male ...	Married.	Dementia	Ill health.....	..	10	..	..	7	11	Effusion on Brain.
3	37	Female..	Widow .	Mania.....	Uterine disease.....	..	1	..	..	10	12	Chronic Diarrhoea.
4	23	Female..	Single ..	Melancholia.....	Uterine disease..	5	..	..	1	1	23	Pneumonia.
5	33	Female..	Married.	Melancholia.....	Unknown .....	..	8	..	5	1	3	Consumption.
6	24	Female..	Single ..	Mania.....	Suppression.....	1	..	..	6	3	6	Typhoid fever.
7	21	Male ...	Single ..	Imbecile	Blow on head.....	7	..	..	7	10	7	Epilepsy.
8	52	Female .	Married.	Melancholia.....	Unknown .....	..	5	..	1	5	2	Diarrhoea.
9	58	Male....	Single ..	Imbecile	Hereditary	7	..	..	8	3	13	Epilepsy.
10	36	Female .	Single ..	Mania	Blindness.....	1	..	..	2	4	10	Consumption.
11	56	Male....	Widow .	Mania	Unknown	1	..	..	..	8	3	Inanition.
12	39	Male....	Single ..	Melancholia.....	Pecuniary trouble...	..	6	..	1	10	21	Typhoid fever.
13	19	Male....	Single ..	Mania.....	Hereditary .....	..	12	..	3	6	5	Consumption.
14	43	Female .	Widow..	Mania.....	Ill health.....	..	2	..	..	10	21	Consumption.
15	24	Female..	Single ..	Melancholia	Disord'r'd Menstruat'n	..	3	..	..	5	10	Consumption.
16	65	Male ...	Married.	Mania.....	Falling in a well.....	..	6	..	7	5	10	Maniacal Exh's't'n.

The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22d day of February, 1856, is 1,087; the total number of discharges for the same time is 840; whom 275 were cured, 103 improved, 172 unimproved, and 290 died, leaving now under treatment 247.

At the date of my last report, there were in the Asylum 124 males and 118 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 15 males and 29 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 139 males and 147 females, making a total of 286. There have been 39 discharges during the year. Of these 13 were cured, 8 improved, 2 unimproved, and 16 died. Concerning the whole number under treatment since the opening of the Institution, the following calculations are of interest:

1. The cures upon admissions have been 25 per cent.
2. The cures upon discharges have been 33 per cent.
3. The deaths upon number under treatment have been 27 per cent.

Upon the number of admissions during this year, the following are the figures:

1. The cures upon admissions have been 30 per cent.
2. The cures upon discharges have been 33 per cent.
3. The deaths upon number under treatment have been 5 per cent.

In order to ascertain as nearly as possible the number, sex and color of the insane within the State, in prisons, poor houses and private families, on the 27th August, 1874, I issued a circular letter to every county, addressed to the Sheriff, requesting the information.

Answers were obtained from 85 counties, which are compiled in the following table, giving the total number *reported* in prisons and poorhouses, as 49 white males, 62 white females, 29 colored males, 51 colored females; and in private families as 176 white males, 172 white females, 24 colored males, and 38 colored females, making a total for 85 coun-

ties of 601. The probability is, that this number falls far short of correctness in the case of many counties, especially in regard to the insane in private families, of whom the sheriff may have had no knowledge or recollection at the time of reporting. The following counties did not report, viz: Buncombe, Hyde, Jones, Orange, Sampson, Stanly, Swain and Yadkin.

TABLE

OF PERSONS REPORTED INSANE IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF N. CAROLINA.

WHENCE REPORTED.			NO. OF INSANE IN PRISON OR P. H.				NO. INSANE IN PR. FAMILIES.				Total.
County.	Auth'ty.	Date.	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Jones,	Sheriff,		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lenoir,	"	Sept. 3.	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
Lincoln, .....	"		....	1	....	1	6	....	....	....	8
Macon,	"	Sept. 6.	....	....	....	....	3	4	....	....	7
Madison,	"	Sept	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
Martin, .....	"		....	2	....	....	....	6	....	1	9
McDowell,	"	" 2.	1	2	..	1	6	5	3	2	20
Mecklenburg, .	"	" 8.	3	2	1	1	3	4	....	....	14
Mitchell,	"	" 9.	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Montgomery..	"		....	1	....	1	3	1	....	1	7
Moore,	"	" 21.	....	....	....	....	6	5	2	3	16
Nash,	"		1	2	2	....	2	1	1	1	10
N. Hanover...	"	Oct. 1.	1	....	3	9	....	....	....	....	13
Northampton .	"	Sept. 24	....	1	....	3	1	3	1	....	9
Onslow,	"	" 23	3	3	1	....	1	1	....	....	9
Orange, .....	"		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pasquotank...	"	" 18	....	....	....	2	1	2	....	....	5
Perquimans...	"	" 4	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Person,	"	" 21	4	3	....	3	4	7	....	....	21
Pitt, .....	"		....	....	....	1	2	6	2	3	14
Polk,	Comm's	Oct. 12	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	4
Pamlico,	Sheriff,		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Randolph,	"	Sept. 12	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	4
Richmond, .....	"		....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	5
Robeson,	"	" 3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3
Rockingham...	"	Oct. 20	2	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	8
Rowan,	"	Sept. 10	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	1	6
Rutherford....			2	2	3	....	1	3	1	....	12
Sampson, .....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stanly, .....	"		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stokes,	"	Sept. 19	....	1	....	....	3	5	2	1	12
Surry, .....	"		....	....	....	....	2	7	....	....	9
Swain, .....	"		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Transylvania..	"	Sept. 3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tyrrell,	"	" 7	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	1	5
Union,	Clerk,	" 8	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	6
Wake,	Sheriff,	" 17	....	3	....	3	1	5	....	2	14
Warren,	"	" 23	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	3
Washington...	"	Oct. 3	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3
Watauga,	"	Sept. 20	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Wayne,	"	" 1	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	5
Wilkes,	"	" 14	....	1	....	1	29	....	....	....	31
Wilson,	"	" 1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	3
Yadkin, .....	"		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yancey,	"	" 8	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2
Total,			49	62	29	29	176	172	24	38	601

The number of certificates of refusal, issued in accordance with Battle's Revisal, chap. vi, sec. 40, which authorizes the payment of one hundred dollars annually, for the support of an insane person for whom there is no room in the Asylum, is rapidly increasing, and the suggestion may be ventured, that sound policy requires a revision of this legislation. It seems to be open to perversion, and it is credibly believed that in very many cases the unfortunate lunatic for whom it is appropriated by the State really receives but little benefit.

Its deficiencies it is supposed might in part be remedied, by the passage of an act requiring the Sheriff of each county, or the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners or other proper officer, to send to the Superintendent of the Asylum, or other suitable officer, on the 1st days of January and July, respectively, the names of all persons affected with insanity, within said county, with sex and color, and whether confined in prison, supported in county poor-houses, or living in private families.

This heavy tax upon the State without, it is feared, any adequate return, is rapidly increasing, and if called for by all to whom the law allows it, will reach very speedily the entire amount required for the yearly addition to the institution of further accommodations, until the four wings contemplated in the plan of enlargement referred to in this report, shall have provided for the entire number of additional patients, that it would be convenient or proper to collect under the charge of one set of officers.

It is therefore very respectfully submitted, that the entire repeal of this law would secure more fairness in the treatment of the several counties, (while some receive considerable amounts, others from neglect or want of information have been paid very little, or even nothing,) would close the door to easy frauds, and in the end conduce to the lasting benefit of the unfortunate class whom the law was designed to assist.

NECESSITY OF INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

The subject of increasing the accommodations for the treatment of the insane, having been under consideration during recent sessions of the Legislature, I have been impelled by the sense of the responsibilities attached to my position, to present as briefly as may be, some facts in the past history of the care of the insane, and the progressive action of society in behalf of the welfare, both of this class of the afflicted, and the community at large, as thereby affected.

The oldest existing institution for the insane is the colony of Gheel, a village in Belgium, where the houses of the peasantry are lodging places for persons afflicted with loss of reason, and which is said to have arisen in consequence of the supposed healing powers of the bones of a virgin, whose shrine is near by. This colony has remained as it is a thousand years, both an example of treatment in ancient days and a warning not to return to the same.

In the middle ages, such unfortunate maniacs as found a friend to care for them, were generally kept in cells attached to monasteries, "being fast bound in misery and iron," not unoften beaten with stripes to drive forth the evil spirit of possession, and presenting in every aspect the last extremity of human wretchedness. Many such monasteries exist in Austria, Germany and other European States to-day, but with a very different style of treatment in their insane hospitals attached.

About the middle of the last century the auroral light of modern humanity shone upon the world. It was discovered that the insane were not beasts and demons, but men whom disease had left disarmed and wounded in the struggle of life, and whom, not unoften, some good Samaritan might lift up, and pour in oil and wine, and set anew on their journey rejoicing.

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF THE INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Passing over the history of progress in Europe, to approach

more directly the subject under consideration, we shall find that the first provision for the insane in this country was the setting apart of a department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, kept in a private house in Philadelphia; the first patient entered February 11th, 1752, four years previous to the completion of the east wing of the Hospital in 1756.

The first institution established by the State for the treatment of the insane, was the present Eastern Lunatic Asylum of our sister commonwealth of Virginia, at Williamsburg. Since the date of my last report the Centennial of that Institution has been celebrated. The act of the General Assembly authorizing its establishment was passed in 1769; and the work was completed in 1773. That structure now forms the centre building of the present institution.

As an evidence of the slow advance of knowledge, in the appropriate treatment of the insane, it may be interesting to note the following extract from the *Medical Repository* (1807), in reference to a department of a hospital in the city of New York, then about to be opened for lunatics. It says:

“ This noble edifice is ninety feet long, and contains about sixty separate cells; they are made strong, and the confinement rigorous in proportion to the violence of mental derangement. It may be affirmed with truth, that the Lunatic Asylum of New York does honor to the city in which it stands, and the country to which it belongs. It is believed that the proper discipline can be established among the maniacs, without the use of the whip.”

Half a century elapsed after the organization of the Asylum in Virginia, before the second separate and independent Asylum in the United States, that of the State of Kentucky, went into operation in 1824. By 1830, there were five institutions for the treatment of the insane, and Massachusetts authorized the third State Asylum in the Union in 1833. A few years after, public attention was aroused to the curative value of these hospitals, whose beneficent work

was beginning to exhibit their benign results, and by 1840, fully twenty Asylums were in operation, treating two thousand patients.

Some of the most important institutions in the United States were erected during the succeeding decade, through the gradual enlightenment of public opinion. It is my duty and privilege too, to accord justice to the devoted and self-sacrificing labors of a lady whom every lover of his race must admire and revere, Miss D. L. Dix, who travelled from State to State, and from country to country, lighting the hearts of men everywhere with fires of divine sympathy for their blasted and broken fellow creatures.

North Carolina had committed its destiny to patriotic and humane hearts who were not deaf to HER appeal, and by act of Assembly in 1848, the Asylum for the Insane was constituted. Its regular medical superintendent was appointed September 16th, 1853, and the first patient entered its walls February 22d, 1856.

Meanwhile, the great work of philanthropy went on. By the spring of 1860, there were fifty hospitals for the insane, with eight thousand five hundred patients, besides a great number of other asylums, belonging to cities, counties, and sects, making no regular report.

THE RECENT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ASYLUMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

An extraordinary increase has taken place since the war, making the number of institutions now beyond seventy. Two of the States have five institutions each, supported by the State, one of them holding within its borders six thousand eight hundred cases of insanity, four thousand six hundred being under public charge.

It does not certainly appear that the ratio of the increase of insanity is greater than that of the natural growth of population, although this is gravely suspected from the na-

tural consequences which flow from broken fortunes, and family bereavements, and change of conditions of life, among many unfitted by early education and training for the rude buffets of adversity, since the late civil war.

But it would seem that by far the prevailing reason for the great public demand for increase of accommodations for the insane, arises from the growth of public confidence in their curative and custodial work, the better appreciation of insanity as a disease amenable, in the majority of cases, to prompt treatment, and therefore a greater willingness, and even eagerness, to bring forth the afflicted from their secluded retreats for appropriate treatment. By degrees, when the existence of insanity is clearly determined, it is slowly growing into public practice, to place the stricken one *first* in the hospital especially constructed for his comfort, instead of conveying him thither *last*, when all other means have failed, and this is indeed a forlorn hope.

The history of the older State institutions shows that they were first used as the resort of old chronic cases, perhaps long despaired of, being the only class brought forward for care, under the popular misapprehension of the design and workings of a curative hospital. That is eminently displayed in the first medical report of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, in which we find of ninety admissions since the opening of the institution, seventy-two were cases of more than twelve months' duration prior to admission, six of unascertained duration, and only twelve whose insanity was claimed to have occurred within the previous twelve months.

But the public has learned to disconnect the asylums of the present day from the dismal mad-houses of other ages, its fears of frightful mysteries have been calmed, and the happy voice of deliverance from those who have gone out "clothed and in their right mind," has so impressed the public sentiment of all intelligent communities, that we witness everywhere an effort to grapple in earnest with this social

curse, and at least prevent the addition of another to the long line of incurables, for want of treatment in time.

It cannot be too often repeated, that prompt treatment of an acute case is its salvation. It has been repeatedly shown that eighty per cent. of acute cases recover when treated within a reasonable period; some authors even place it at ninety per cent., and it is affirmed that of the cases occurring in Oneida county, N. Y., where the Utica Asylum is situated, and promptly resorted to, that only five per cent. of those attacked remained incurable, while on the other hand, it has been computed that only seven per cent. of chronic cases ultimately recover without treatment.

What is needed therefore is the provision of accommodation for all the insane, as cases occur, bringing relief to the present institutions, which began their career weighed down, as it were, with the accumulated wretchedness and disease of former generations. These once enabled promptly to come to the rescue of acute cases, and the melancholy roll of victims would quickly be reduced, and doubtless numberless new cases be prevented which are now induced by the poverty, illness, grief and despair in the bosoms of families, whose daily life is a perpetual struggle with some poor sufferer from mental disease.

Influenced by these important considerations, more than twenty States have very recently built entirely new institutions, or largely improved and increased the capacity of those previously organized. In some cases, the capacity has been trebled, and even quadrupled, in order to meet the question courageously and put it at rest forever; save so far as the possible increase by addition of population, which will of course bring addition of wealth, thus obviating excess of taxation.

ACTION OF OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.

It is a source of gratification to observe that this noble

extension of the protecting arms of the State over her suffering children, is not confined altogether to the wealthy and prosperous communities of the North and East, whose monetary condition is so far superior to our own.

Our nearest neighbors in the Union have recognized the paramount importance of this work. Virginia, it is well known, has three Asylums, the Eastern at Williamsburg the Western at Staunton, (the two now containing between 550 and 600 patients,) besides an Asylum for the colored insane, incorporated by her Legislature in 1870, and containing now 194 patients. Governor Walker claimed this as the first ever erected for the colored insane alone. It will not be forgotten that another was in progress before the war at Weston, now become the Asylum of West Virginia, and containing forty patients more than the Asylum of North Carolina. In addition, it is contemplated to enlarge the Eastern Asylum at Williamsburg yet again.

Kentucky presents a noble example to her sister States of the South. At about the same period, after the opening of her first Asylum, as has elapsed since the authorization of the present N. C. Asylum, she directed the building of a second institution. This was burned in 1860, and rebuilt during the very progress of the war. In February and in April of 1873, two other Asylums were provided for, although eight hundred and fifty patients were previously under treatment, and all four Asylums are now in operation.

Not to enlarge too much upon this point, I will further state that Tennessee, joining our borders, and child of the old North State, besides providing an additional building for the colored insane in 1867, has lately required the erection of two new Asylums, beside the present excellent institution at Nashville. Many of the other Southern States have greatly improved and enlarged their buildings for the insane, where it has not been thought advisable to erect separate institutions.

The population of Virginia, with three institutions, is

1,225,000 ; that of Kentucky with four, is 1,331,000 ; of Tennessee with three, (authorized) is 1,258,000 ; of North Carolina with one, is 1,071,000. Are the people of this State renowned for the quiet virtues that adorn the fireside, and their ready obedience to law and patriotic love of country, less sensitive to the cry of misery, the wail of the broken-hearted, the frightful calamity of life-long woe, than their brethren all around them ? It is not to be believed. Surely the imperious necessity which confronts us, in common with all other civilized communities, needs only to be fully seen and considered, to be met.

NECESSITY FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE INSANE IN
THIS STATE.

What then is the condition of this State, in regard to suitable provision for the insane ?

Six years ago, my annual report contained the following statement :

“ There are in the building twelve wards—six male and six female—each containing twenty rooms. Of these, one room in each ward is necessarily used for a store room, and one each for attendant and employee—leaving two hundred and four rooms, capable of accommodating two hundred and four patients, by putting only one patient in a room.

The increase above this number that can be accommodated, depends upon the number of patients that can be safely put two in a room. There are now thirty seven applications for admission on file, which cannot be received for want of room. The appeals in many of these cases to admit these unfortunate persons are earnest, and the circumstances connected with them distressing. In many families, already reduced to pecuniary distress and suffering, almost the entire time of the friends is occupied in nursing the insane and preventing injury to themselves and others.

In some cases necessity has forced the removal of the unfortunate sufferers to the jails for safe keeping and restraint.

The enlightened humanity of the age deplores the sad alternative of thus placing on a par misfortune and crime. It would be an act of supererogation in me to enlarge upon the obligation of the public to afford relief to this helpless and dependent class.

From information in my possession, I have reason to believe that insanity, in this State, is largely on the increase, and that there are as many of its victims elsewhere within its limits, as are under treatment in this Institution, some of whom are languishing in prison or manacled in chains; thus firmly seating the maladies which timely treatment might remove.

In view of this state of things, and of the urgent and constantly increasing demands, all over the State, on the part of the authorities and friends, for the admission of more than can be accommodated here, it becomes a question whether the Legislature will not take into immediate consideration the means of providing additional room. No law can long be satisfactory to the public which discriminates between equal sufferers, or withholds relief from any portion of a class who have lost the power to realize or to administer to their own necessities."

Year by year, to the present time, this vital subject has been adverted to in the annual reports, as the melancholy list of applications refused for want of room lengthens to hundreds, even after such changes as were possible to be made had been effected, bringing the number of patients under treatment up to two hundred and forty-five, in two hundred and twenty-four rooms, obtained in part by the use of store rooms, and the utmost economy in lodging attendants and employees.

There have been 196 applications for admission during the past year refused for want of room, and there remain now on file various applications of cases waiting admittance, the accumulations of several years.

It is probable that there are in the State, in accordance with the statistics of other sections more accurately taken, not less than one case of insanity in every 1,000 of our population, or 1,071 cases. The census of 1870 gave 779 cases, but it is notoriously defective in this respect, for the evident reason of the dislike of families to register their insane members, and not unoften from their uncertainty or ignorance of the disease. It is possible that one half of them may be taken care of by their friends, as chronic cases, and blessed with a share of comfort. But a large part are to-day languishing in jails and poor-houses, with equal rights to the enjoyment of the bounty of the State, with those who are now fortunate enough to be under her immediate protection. It is in the highest degree important to increase the accommodation for the number under treatment from its present rate of 245 to at least 500.

BOTH ECONOMY AND PHILANTHROPY REQUIRE IT.

The considerations which urge the relief of the insane within our borders are both those of true economy and humanity.

I beg to repeat a former comparison between the actual cost of maintaining the uncured insane by the present plan of appropriating one hundred dollars each to their support during life, in their several counties, and the cost of cure and maintenance of an equal number in a State Asylum. It has been computed by careful statisticians that seven per cent. of those attacked by insanity recover without treatment, leaving 93 per cent. to form a portion of the great army of the chronic insane. These 93 persons out of every 100, at present are a charge upon the State to the amount of \$9,300 per annum, and will cost for the term of their natural lives—which is 17 years, as an average for the chronic insane—the sum of \$158,100, in addition to whatever amount the 7 per cent. of spontaneous cures may require previous to

recovery. On the other hand, of every 100 acute cases, if 80 per cent., to speak within limits, are cured after eight months' treatment, which may be considered a fair average, at a cost of \$194 per case, (on the basis of a yearly appropriation of \$70,000 for 240 patients,) or \$292 yearly, they will have cost the State \$15,520, to which if we add the remaining 20 as chronic patients at the full cost of care in the Asylum, for 17 years, there will be only \$114,800 expended, a clear saving to the State of over \$40,000.

But this is but a partial view. It is evident that \$100 does not fully feed, clothe, and otherwise provide for warmth, lodging, attendance and medical care of the unfortunates to whom it is given, and as these expenses are unavoidable, it falls upon the counties, or the immediate friends of the patients, and so in the end is abstracted from the wealth of the State; the proper amount is often largely increased by the inexperience of those in charge, while it is bringing families too often by wholesale to ruin, or else the forsaken victims, bereft of the necessaries of life, are living in dens and dungeons, without even the dogs of Lazarus to lick their sores, and no man regardeth them.

Again, it is manifest that of the 80 patients restored by hospital treatment, and now to enjoy 29 years of average existence, a large number will not only be self-supporting, but active producers instead of consumers, busily adding year by year by the amount of taxable property they earn and lay up, to lighten the burdens of succeeding generations; while they are the centers of happy families, restored to hope and prosperity, instead of circling in annual rounds down to the gulf of penury, bearing their living death within their bosoms, tortured with fear, and ending their sorrow only in despair. Nor should it be forgotten that if ample provision is made for the insane, recent cases come under treatment so promptly that the community is spared the frequent commission of atrocious acts upon the innocent and unoffending, by irresponsible persons, whose

friends may have neglected the duty of placing them in security, or may be unable entirely to effect it.

It has been well said, that "insanity is the leveller of all artificial distinctions in society. No matter what may be the comforts of home, or the devotion of friends, for a large proportion of cases, the arrangements of well conducted institutions can alone be relied on to give even these the best chances of restoration, conjoined with a proper regard to the welfare and security not only of the sick, but their families and the community. One household has no right to claim an advantage not enjoyed by every family. In not one case in a hundred would there be the ability to secure, outside an institution, just what is desirable.

Besides, as a distinguished writer observes, "In so far as concerns the interests of the insane in poor-houses and jails, they are the especial wards of the State. If she chose to put them out of the way, like noxious beasts, or to let them alone to starve and die, she might say that charity and philanthropy were no part of her mission, and ask who made her their keeper. But when she has laid her hand upon them, put them in places of restraint and detention, and taken control and charge of them, she has made herself their keeper, and has bound herself so to treat them, as shall most conduce to their future well-being, as well as to her own."

But it is believed that this great public necessity no longer needs demonstration. It has been freely conceded, and relief advocated in eloquent terms in both houses of the General Assembly; it has been approved by Boards of our wisest men, who, however widely differing in other views, concur in the belief that speedy action is vital to the welfare of society; and the press of the State, with one accord, have earned the gratitude of the afflicted, by the manly and earnest support they have freely given to the proposition for increased accommodations for the insane.

There is no denial of the urgent need, but the cause of

delay seems rather to be found in a hesitancy as to the most feasible and desirable plan for meeting the same, with the resources at the command of the State.

QUESTIONS THAT ARISE IN PROVIDING FOR THIS INCREASE.

Inasmuch as discussion has arisen as to the most economical disposition of our means of relief, and various plans have been suggested, with the charm of novelty to the public, it may not be inappropriate to observe that these very circumstances operating in so many other communities have given rise to the most elaborate examination of all facts bearing upon the economy of the treatment of the insane. Committees from various municipal and legislative bodies have made long continued and patient investigation; commissions have travelled from State to State, and through all civilized countries abroad; for nearly thirty years the American Association of Medical Superintendents of the Insane has discussed the subject in all its bearings, and concentrated the light of the experience of the entire country, while it has been aided by the judgments of the most sagacious statesmen and political economists of the age. With a degree of unanimity rarely witnessed in human affairs, the overwhelming majority of these diverse bodies have assented to and strongly declared certain conclusions, as the expression of the wisest course of action, as far as human wit has devised.

To some of these conclusions I beg your attention, however they may seem a thrice told tale, because they may serve to correct misapprehensions arising from the views of ardent theorists, not reflecting, or perhaps unaware that the schemes and expedients of the day for a short road to success, have already been exhaustively tried and adjudged their due merit by the touchstone of experience.

The question of the relief of the present Asylum for the Insane, by gathering those cases supposed to be incurable,

and providing for them in a separate establishment, which might be sustained upon a cheaper scale, has been mooted and the proposal actively urged.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE CHRONIC INSANE NOT
DESIRABLE.

After full and free discussion, and the efforts of years to obtain the most reliable data to govern a decision, the Association of Superintendents resolved "That insane persons considered curable, and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments."

As often as recurring necessities in different States have forced inquiries upon this topic, this judgment has been reiterated, fortified by repeated experience, that any institution which departs from the management of a curative hospital, or is founded merely as an alms-house for the hopeless insane, invariably degenerates, and finally becomes a disgrace to the management, an eye-sore to the public, and a gulf of despair to the wretches immured therein. All history shows that whatever may have been the character of the original institution, to this aspect must it come at last.

The reasons for such degeneracy lie deep in the constitution of human nature. Says the venerable Dr. Chipley, of Kentucky, who superintends an institution, the first patient of which he received in person half a century ago :

"If you start out with a certain principle as a basis of action, that principle will permeate everything connected with the institution you are to establish. The one grand idea in the proposed scheme is cheapness. The gentleman who may be placed at its head, will, from the moment of his connection with it, understand that this institution is established for the purpose of saving money. (He has no medical reputation at stake, as it is conceded that the patients are incurable, and therefore no stimulus to effort in

the proper line of his profession.) His credit can only rise just in proportion as he diminishes the expenses. Now any one who will reflect for a moment must see how such an organization will work the utter destruction of those placed in its charge."

Again, it has been well said that a powerful reason for the difference in the constantly diverging character of the institutions may be assigned as follows: In the present Asylums there is a constant stream of visitors; friends of patients are looking into their condition, and the officers and employees have the knowledge that persons are recovering and going out into the world and reporting the condition of the institution and the treatment they receive. True, the sense of duty which every man should feel, ought to lead him to do right, whether his conduct is exposed to the world or not. That is quite true in principle, but we have to deal with all classes of people in these institutions, and it will not do to rely upon the conscientiousness with which men ought to perform their duties. It is a great deal better, in addition to whatever principle and whatever amount of faith we may have, that there should be a little watching. Nothing of this kind occurs in institutions exclusively for the chronic insane. There are very few persons who will suffer their friends to go there if they can help it; and persons sent there, as a matter of necessity, will not be likely to receive great attention from their friends.

Based on the principle of frugal, if not parsimonious expenditure, such institutions cannot command the services for officers, of men of superior qualifications, and even if they could, in rare cases only could the mass of incurable disease within its walls, present a sufficient stimulus to retain the men who feel that their noble mission is to relieve the infirmities of their fellow-creatures. The same influences would finally affect Board of Managers, interest would flag, and neglect would follow. While it may possibly happen that this should not occur, is it not wisest to fix upon

conditions the most likely to *insure* effective management.

Besides, there lies back of these considerations the impressive fact, as the lamented Dr. Bingham observes, that we have no certain knowledge what patients are absolutely incurable, and in cases of remission it would operate with terrible effect. It would cut off all hope, and so inevitably deprive us of its vital stimulus in moral treatment. The patient would feel that he was doomed and no longer struggle in the descent to final intellectual death, and his friends would receive it a sentence of life-long imprisonment. Who can tell in every asylum how great is the influence of cheerful hope, excited by the gradual recovery of associates, and their departure for the glad welcome by the home fireside once more?

The degeneration of our system to the keeping of mere almshouses for the chronic insane, would not fail to strengthen the prejudices of that portion of the community who have never visited an asylum, and examined its beneficent workings as a hospital, but even yet confound it with the gloomy receptacles of former times. The legitimate results of such treatment may be witnessed in the asylums, for the chronic insane, to be found in some parts of Europe, as for example, at Genoa, where the clashing of chains, the howlings and groans and curses, revive all that is dark and fearful in past history, and the affrighted visitor looks upon the torments of the doomed, never to cease until hushed by the pitiful hand of death.

But if it were practicable, in a medical point of view, to build separate establishments for the two classes of insane, after the difficulty of designating the proper cases for isolation, wherein is the economy to be secured? Will not the chronic insane require about as much food, about as much clothing, about as much warmth in winter, and about as much fresh air as the curable insane? If so, we can take care of the chronic insane with really more economy on the

present plan, than in a separate institution. Will any man say that his father or mother, or friend, because calamity deepens over his head in the lapse of years, should be deprived of the comforts he may now enjoy, and exist upon the barest necessities to avert famine and freezing? Does he enjoy too many privileges at the present rate of support? Compare the annual cost per patient in this Asylum as now constituted, with the average of the institutions of every character throughout the Union, and note how it falls below that average, and is equalled in economy of expenditure by very few.

There is another consideration of much weight, in connection with the cost of attendance. An experienced superintendent says :

“It is my firm belief that the cost of the maintenance of the whole number of patients will be greater in separate institutions than when you treat them altogether. For example: In an institution accommodating 250 patients, 150 are supposed to be incurable. We have an incurable establishment to which we remove 150, leaving 100 acute cases, or cases supposed to be curable. Now, does any gentlemen suppose that having removed the 150 chronic cases, you can reduce the number of employees required for the other 100. Does not every one know, from his own experience, that absolutely fewer employees are required with the 250 patients of chronic and acute cases, than for 100 acute cases simply, under treatment? You will have absolutely to enlarge your pay roll. Of course, you will not require as extensive supplies for the 100 as for the 250; but that does not matter, for the 150 must be supported elsewhere. The paid labor for the 100 will be greater than for the 250, because of the chronic cases included in the 150, there will be a very considerable number who will actually prove a benefit to the institution—doing a very considerable amount of work, and saving a very considerable amount of expense. Every one knows that there are a large number

of little things which are constantly being done about an institution, by the chronic insane, which would have to be paid for, in an establishment from which they had been removed."

While I am not prepared to go as far as these figures would indicate, because of the settled rule in the institution of which I have charge, which forbids the entrusting to any patient of the responsibility which duly belongs to the attendant, yet I cannot forbear to add the testimony of an experience to the quieting and soothing influence of the chronic insane upon acute cases, as in a great measure replacing the enlarged number of attendants necessary to give a cheerful and healthful tone to a ward where there are many patients of recent cases, disposed to exciting grief or violence.

Many of the most interesting and agreeable companions in the wards of an insane hospital are those who have long been considered incurable, and the moral effect of their ready obedience to salutary regulations for the comfort of the whole, is incalculable; the violent case of recent admission finds himself met on either side by the impalpable cushion, as it were, of patience and quiet, and not unfrequently the most tender relations of friendship and sympathy spring up between these unfortunates, and aid in the rest and nutrition of the brain upon which all hope of recovery must depend.

OBJECTIONS TO THE COTTAGE PLAN OF LODGING THE INSANE.

What has been called the cottage plan of accommodation as partially tried in Scotland, has also been proposed. This consists in the seclusion of a portion of the patients, chiefly of chronic cases, in hamlets or scattered cottages, or by modifying the same to secure better medical advantages, in detached small buildings near a central hospital. It may be observed at once that there is more of seeming advantage

than of reality in this proposition. In winter its defects are painfully manifest. Its deficiencies in warmth, in proper bathing facilities, in expense of attendance, in kitchen economy, in useful and profitable associations, and in medical supervision, are all plain to be seen. So many scattered foundations, superstructures and roofs, with their ever recurring repairs and liability to destruction by fire, cannot be provided in the plainest way for any less expense than a large building equally plain, that will accommodate an equal number of patients. There is nothing after all cheaper than four brick walls, especially when durability is considered; and the complicated apparatus for heating, lighting, bathing, ventilating, washing, cooking, and sewerage, is after all its cost, the very cheapest mode of accomplishing the results required, in the maintenance of a large number of persons.

SELF-SUPPORT BY LABOR OF THE INSANE IMPRACTICABLE.

As to the proposition which has been made that the incurable insane may be required or encouraged to earn their daily bread, and so render the Asylum for chronic cases self-supporting, it may be as well to remark that of various experiments to that end, all have terminated unfavorably. Concerning the only institution which has ever published a claim to success, in England, some of the Commissioners of Lunacy express a doubt, and believe that the officers are self-deceived, and the experiment really a failure.

Dr. Ray states that in his experience of many years, only about one-fifth of the male patients exhibit a willingness to labor; many have not the strength, others have only vitality enough for the mere continuance of life; some are singularly sluggish, and require constant direction at every turn; some work a short time, but become unduly excited by the scenes of outdoor labor; some again are so determined to elope as to require very unusual precautions. Some always

prefer indoor labor, and the total number ever available in such weather as would be proper, was three-sevenths of the whole. It not unfrequently happens that what is performed is injudicious and destructive. Even in the simple form of basket-making, as tried in New England, under very favorable circumstances, it has failed.

It must not be supposed that curative Asylums do not utilize, as far as regard for the welfare of the patient allows, that valuable share of labor which the chronic insane especially may be fitted to perform, thus enabling them to dispense with many outside employees on the farm, besides the very great service in making and repairing clothing in the female wards. All duly organized institutions eagerly embrace this addition to their moral treatment, and the reports of this Asylum yearly attest the value of this feature.

But the policy of this institution is, that while all the service which its inmates can render, without improper exposure to the weather, or fatigue, or the arousing of depressing moral influences, is gladly made available, it is ever to be kept in view that the primary end to be obtained is the good of the patient, and not the short-sighted economy which, to obtain a few immediate results, risks the last hope of recovery, and inflicts upon the State the burden of his future care through years of helplessness and dependence. The idea of converting an asylum into a tread-mill of forced labor, should be reprobated by every one with a heart of feeling, or who has an afflicted friend, or who knows not whether the next week or the next year may witness in himself another of the innumerable victims of insanity, by sudden and resistless accident, or wasting disease, or overpowering calamity and sorrow.

Let such a proposition be banished from society among all enlightened and humane people.

A CURATIVE HOSPITAL THE ONLY PROPER PROVISION FOR
THE INSANE.

As a distinguished writer has observed: "The best ar-

rangement for all the material purposes of a large asylum, so far as a good experience goes, is that of connected buildings, either under one roof, or so adjacent and communicating by protected passages that they may all be readily accessible, at a moment's warning, by the superintendent and attendants, without exposure to the weather; and that all necessary transfers or removals of patients may be promptly made without a like exposure, and without much observation." * *

The compactness and order of such an arrangement, as compared with detached buildings, (on the pavilion plan,) call them cottages or what you will, is so advantageous for economy of structure, of repairs, of supervision, of attendance, of removals, of classification, of recreation and diversion, and of household service, that such circumstances should give it, as they have done in this country, a decided preference.

The Superintendent of the Alabama Institution for the Insane, Dr. Bryce, uses language in defining the work of a properly organized hospital, which I condense as follows :

"The abnormal mental manifestation, which we call insanity, is the result, in every case, of a diseased condition of the brain, just as shortness of breath results from a deposition of tubercle in the lungs. It is as philosophical and important to correct with therapeutical measures the departure from health in the one case as in the other, and under favorable circumstances, both are amenable to the remedial action of medicine.

The distinguishing difference between the treatment of insanity and other bodily disease, lies in the important part the mind itself plays, in aiding to bring about the restoration of diseased cerebral structure. This agency we designate as moral treatment. It corresponds in its operations to the influence of the mind upon diseases in other physical disorders, which we all recognize as often absolutely necessary for restoration.

The paramount importance to be assigned its action as a remedial agent, constitutes the chief difference in the treatment of insanity, from the other bodily ills.

This explains the advantages of a well arranged hospital. There the consciousness arises on the part of the patient, more or less at first, of the true nature of his disease—a moral means of great importance. The first object of the physician is to unfetter the mind of its delusions, and place it in its true relations to its surroundings. This is in marked contrast to the course often pursued at home, where friends, from misplaced sympathy or apprehension of evil, give a ready assent to the whims and exactions of the patient, until confirmed in his delusions, he too often sinks into hopeless fatuity.

Add to the considerations urged, the interruption to old modes of thought and feeling, by new scenes and associations, change of food, regular habits of living, hygienic and sanitary precautions not usually required at home, and subordination to firm and exact, but gentle and consistent discipline, altogether these combine to bring the moral treatment into effect.

Dr. Gray, for many years past the learned and accomplished Superintendent of the celebrated State Asylum of New York, at Utica, says :

“Mental health is dependent upon the due nutrition, stimulation and repose of the brain, and mental disease upon the interruption of these. * * * * If intense or prolonged grief or anxiety are consuming all the vital resources, taking away the appetite and sleep, let the sufferer clearly understand the danger consequent, and secure sleep by appropriate medical remedies, and take food as a matter of duty, and make full and continuous efforts in directing the attention from sources of sorrow by devotion to practical duties. The abstraction of the mind into useful and pleasurable channels, even for brief periods, will interrupt and at length overcome the morbid current of thought, if in the meantime sleep and nutrition are secured.”

Nowhere can these ends be attained with greater certainty, and less liability to interruption, than in the wards of an asylum, provided with the needful comforts of life, and surrounded by cheerful and animating scenery, and I close this perhaps too greatly lengthened review, with the testimony of one of the most celebrated physicians of the insane in the known world, Dr. Kirkbride, of Philadelphia:

“Every one concerned in providing accommodations for the insane, may rely upon the fact being established by all experience, that the best kind of hospitals—not only best built, but with the most perfect arrangements and fixtures of every kind, and managed in the most liberal and enlightened manner—are sure to be most economical in the end, (for true economy consists not only in avoiding all waste and extravagance, but also in doing thoroughly whatever is undertaken,) will fulfill most completely the object for which they are erected, and ultimately give most satisfaction to every enlightened community. I am well convinced that nowhere can the pauper insane, curable or incurable, be properly treated at a less cost than in a well conducted State institution.”

MODE OF INCREASING THE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE INSANE.

Should an increase of provision for the insane meet the approval of the Legislature, and its standard be fixed as similar to that of the present Asylum, it then becomes necessary to erect a new institution in some other section of the State, or to enlarge the capacity of this structure.

There are advantages and disadvantages attending either course of action which the representatives of the people may see fit to adopt, and it is not for me to presume what their judgment may be. But it may not be improper to observe that with the straitened finances of North Carolina, and the just and reasonable desire of her citizens for due economy in every department of the public service, the

monetary and other advantages connected with the plan of affording relief, by the enlargement of the present Asylum, are too great to be overlooked.

It is granted that if economy of expenditure were not considered, there are good reasons for the location of another institution, in a different region of the State, to prevent the evil effects of the carriage of acute cases for hundreds of miles, as well as in the prompt resort of the counties adjacent thereto, in cases of attack by insanity, which is found to follow the location of an asylum in any community. It may be added that the average expense of transportation would be reduced.

REASONS FOR PREFERRING AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESENT INSTITUTION.

But on the other hand are the important considerations of the accessibility of Raleigh, the healthful location, the water supply, which is already amply provided for, (always a very important point,) the lighting, which our present gas works could furnish by a slight addition thereto, the very great item of economy of salaries, as the entire staff of officers and attendants, even after increase, would of course be much less than a double set of State employees, the saving secured with but one farm to maintain and one set of grounds and roads to keep in order, the opportunities for the repair of machinery and apparatus afforded by the shops of Raleigh, (with the aid, I may say, of the long experience of our valuable engineer, in the care and management of identical machinery;) the extension of service of some parts of the laundry, and the cooking facilities; the economy in the purchase of fuel, provisions and clothing in greater bulk, at short intervals, and especially the avoidance of the erection of a very costly portion of the entire edifice, the centre building, which contains the administrative offices, the rooms of the officers of the institution, and

the chapel. Of course it is to be presumed that in doubling the entire number of patients, or making any considerable increase, there will be an increase of our medical staff, needed even now with the number we have, the present entire number of medical officers (two) being smaller than is usually found in asylums of the magnitude of our own.

But the feature which more especially commends itself to my mind, as favoring the enlargement of this institution, is the fact that with light and water at command, and the introduction of separate stacks of radiators as are now used for heating, and the presence of a corps of officers and employees, each wing could be brought into use immediately upon its completion, and an immediate check offered to the tide of insanity that is annually rising higher in our midst, and threatens to engulf so many of the noblest members of society.

The plan of enlargement herewith presented, provides, as explained more in detail, for four additional wings, to double the present capacity of the institution, when all are constructed. The advantage of building with a view to harmonize the due arrangements of the whole structure for heat, ventilation, light, sewerage and general convenience and adaptation to its purposes, is too obvious to dwell upon. Hence the propriety of the adoption of a definite plan by such commissioners as the General Assembly may charge with the direction of the work, should they determine its propriety.

In regard to the natural inquiry of the cost of the work, it would require the judgment of a competent architect to speak with any approach to exactness. The average of cost throughout the country is reckoned at one thousand dollars per patient. While there are causes operating in the South to increase this amount to some extent, it may, I think, be fairly estimated that sixty thousand dollars will build an addition to this institution capable of providing for one-

fourth of the number of patients which it would be advisable to add to those at present in the charge of a single Superintendent.

With speedy and liberal action, it would be entirely practicable to accomplish this portion of the work, and set its beneficent service in operation, before the assembling of another Legislature in the Capitol.

What incalculable good would it not achieve for generations to come! What hearts it would lift up from woe! What bright and noble sons of genius and learning might it not save to mankind! Let it not be forgotten that often the victims of insanity are the most gifted children of the Commonwealth. The long line of the illustrious insane reaches back into remote history. Socrates and Plato, Raffælle and Benvenuto Cellini, Pascal, Descartes and Rousseau, Pope, Dryden, Cowper and Byron, Joan of Arc, and Madame Roland, Cruden, Robert Hall, and Dr. Johnson, Coleridge, Southey, and Charles Lamb; even Sir Isaac Newton himself, all at some period of their lives beheld gloomy clouds of insanity gathering over their way, or walked in their thick darkness down to the valley of the shadow of death; calamities alas too often incident to tender sensibility, to grand enthusiasm, to sublime genius, and to intense exertion of intellect.

The monarch on his throne is not exempt—from Charles IX, of France, to George III, of England, the kingly crown has again and again adorned in mockery the rent and distracted brow, torn and bleeding within with unspeakable misery, and the grass has but lately covered the grave of one who held a monarch's place in the affections of a large part of the American people, struck down by a mortal blow at the very crisis of his career, and in the midst of unparalleled intellectual labor.

No rank can shield, no wealth exempt from, no genius escape, no loveliness can charm away, no innocence avert the destroyer; with a firm reliance on the blessing of Provi-

dence upon the instruments of combat placed in her hands the State must stand forth protector, guardian and savior.

“To relieve such suffering both of body and mind; to rescue helpless men and women from practices discreditable even to a barbarous age; to lead back the wandering mind out of the darkness and mazes of disease into the unclouded light of reason; to remove from many a home some stricken one whom all the arts of affection only serve to embitter rather than console and heal; to lighten the burden of those who have exhausted their strength and their means, in caring for some cherished member of the family circle; to improve this ministry to the disordered mind by the intelligent application of medical science—such are the ends which it belongs to enterprises like this to fulfill.”

To these words of Dr. Ray, celebrated for the devotion of a lifetime to the interests of the afflicted, I will only add my earnest hope that this appeal which the solemn responsibilities of my position imperatively demand, may receive a patient hearing and a favorable reply from those who hold in their hands the destinies of North Carolina.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

It is evident that with the lapse of years since the erection of an institution of such magnitude as this, decay will set in, unless the needful repairs are promptly made. With the progress of time the ratio of expense for improvement and repair, to that of general support, must be greater, unless each year is to witness a gradual degeneracy, and the final ruin of this valuable property of the State.

There are many items of improvement very desirable, and others which are absolutely imperative. The narrow limits of the appropriation for the annual care of the institution have circumscribed our efforts to meet even these necessities, which must always be great, at the best. Such indispensable items as the replacing of worn out water piping, and the

renewal of decaying fencing, with other needs equally demanded by our circumstances, were provided for, even in the face of the indebtedness of the institution, incurred by the unusually small appropriations of recent years.

The details of the creation of the debt just referred to, may be found in the special report of February 25th last, in which it is explained that the indebtedness resulting from the very small appropriation of 1872, and increased by the credit system forced upon us, when paid in the early months of the current year, left us out of the \$65,000 appropriated, actually less than \$60,000, "making practically the smallest annual provision ever made for the institution." This, too, it must be remembered, was left in uncertainty until the very last week of the legislative session. Our necessities were further increased by the operation of the law requiring the provision of room for acute cases, when practicable, by the dismissal to their homes of chronic, incurable and harmless cases. That such changes involve certain charges upon our expenditures, is evident.

There are improvements required in the forthcoming year which admit of no delay. Among these is the replacing of the entire piping from Rocky Branch to the main building, through which our water is conveyed. After many years of use, it is utterly unsafe to rely upon it longer for the water supply.

My duty further requires that I should repeat that the kitchen needs entire reconstruction. Largely of wood, badly built, with the chimney walls in close proximity to inflammable material, and containing eleven lodging rooms overhead, with open fire places or stoves, it is a constant source of anxiety on account of its dangerous nearness to the institution, in the event of fire. Its renovation and enlargement may very properly involve its adaptation for the wants of the whole number of patients, in the event of the enlargement of the present institution, as there are many advantages connected with the administration of due household

economy, in one general kitchen, of ample capacity and convenient arrangement.

Statistics have often been presented in the annual reports of this institution, which show how favorably its financial conduct compares with that of any other in the United States, the average cost per capita being very much less than the average throughout the country. Every effort has been made to insure economical management during the past year, without departing entirely from the standard which it has heretofore attained, and yet the institution is burdened, and its conduct trammelled by doubt and anxiety. I respectfully reproduce the following paragraph of the annual report for 1872:

“The financial question squarely presents itself to the Legislature: whether the institution shall continue to have a sufficient support to preserve it and promote it to a proper degree of comfort and usefulness, or whether it shall be permitted to depreciate and decline as time and want of means shall make inroads upon its usefulness.”

With a calculation based upon the utmost economy, compatible with a successful management of the Asylum as a curative institution, I recommend an annual appropriation of \$65,000 for support and \$5,000 for improvements and repairs.”

To the editors who have donated their papers to us during the past year; to the ministers of the gospel who have performed religious services for our household, and to the officers and employees of the institution, I return my grateful acknowledgements.

EUGENE GRISSOM, M. D.

Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

The operations of the farm and garden have been attended with considerable success, despite the reduction in the working force rendered necessary by the limited appropriation. For this we are largely indebted to the skill and untiring industry of Mr. Thomas Bolyn.

The following table gives an estimate of the products of the same for the past year :

Beets,	190 Bushels.	Pepper,	4 Bushels.
Cabbages,	29,000 Head.	Butter Beans,	37 "
Turnips,	200 Bushels.	Grapes,	5 "
Ruta Bagas,	225 "	Cucumbers,	34 "
Leeks,	50 "	Greens,	386½ "
Onions	35 "	Corn,	15 "
Salsify,	15 "	Mangold Wurtzel	
Carrots,	25 "	Beets,	125 "
Parsnips,	12 "	Strawberries,	397 Quarts.
Potatoes, Irish,	175 "	Watermelons,	400
Potatoes, Sweet,	675 "	Cantelopes,	1,046
Tomatoes,	180 "	Citron Melons,	25
Asparagus,	6¼ "	Kale,	32 Bushels.
Radishes,	9 "	Celery,	3,800 head.
Squash,	162 "	Lettuce,	2,345 "
Snaps,	75 "	Hay & Clover,	35 Tons.
Peas,	58 "	Milk,	15,946 Quarts.
Okra,	5¼ "	Pork (estimt'd)	8,000 pounds.
Egg Plant,	6 "		

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY THE FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE MALE DEPARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS, TO OCTOBER 31ST, 1874.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED,	NO.
Coats,	156	Coats,	114
Vests,	184	Vests,	19
Pants,	268	Pants,	663
Shirts,	26	Shirts,	794
L. B. Shirts,	323	Sleeves,	50
Drawers,	205	Drawers,	392
Socks,	161	Socks,	3
Suspenders,	1	Bed Ticks,	201
Curtains,	5	Blankets,	9
Aprons,	32	Aprons,	6
Towels,	44	Towels,	17
Quilts,	18	Quilts,	10
Handkerchiefs,	15	Sheets,	17
Sheets,	128	Slips,	10
Slips,	166	Spreads,	23
Spreads,	23		
Table Cloths,	2	Total,	2287
Collars,	12		
	1769		

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY
THE FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE FE-
MALE DEPARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS TO OCTO-
BER 31ST, 1874.

ARTICLES MADE.	NO.	ARTICLES MADE.	NO.
Dresses,	364	Sleeves,	30
Skirts,	197	Curtains,	10
Chemises,	206	Spreads,	51
Gowns,	49	Sheets,	109
Hose,	39	Slips,	99
Bodices,	39	Bed Ticks,	26
Aprons,	103	Pillow Ticks,	32
Flannel Skirts,	44	Quilts,	46
Flannel Bodices,	7	Toilets,	6
Handkerchiefs,	20	Table Cloths,	15
Collars,	10	Drawers,	21
Cuffs,	10	Towels,	64
Capes,	6	Gloves,	2
Caps,	10	Feather Pillows,	6
Saques,	30		
Bonnets,	33	Total,	1684

WORK OF FEMALE PATIENTS.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING MADE AND MENDED BY
THE FEMALE PATIENTS AND ATTENDANTS, FOR THE FE-
MALE DEPARTMENT, DURING TWELVE MONTHS TO OCTO-
BER 31ST, 1874.

ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.	ARTICLES MENDED.	NO.
Dresses,	506	Spreads,	129
Skirts,	524	Sheets,	31
Chemises,	391	Slips,	4
Gowns,	39	Bed Ticks,	209
Hose,	16	Blankets,	18
Bodices,	4	Quilts,	33
Aprons,	5	Table Cloths,	14
Flannel Skirts,	52	Towels,	2
Flannel Bodices,	12		
Sleeves,	76	Total,	2067
Curtains,	2		

FORM OF APPLICATION, &c.

The following is the form of application for admission to this Asylum, which must be complied with in all cases:

NOTE.—If the patient cannot be received, a certificate will be given according to Chap. 167, Acts 1869-'70; 135, Acts 1870-'71, and 145, Acts of 1872-'73.

AFFIDAVIT TO PROCURE EXAMINATION OF AN INSANE PERSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 _____ County. }

The undersigned, residing in said County, makes oath, that he has carefully examined _____, alledged to be insane, and believes _____ to be an insane person, and is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a fit subject for admission into the Insane Asylum.

Dated _____ day of _____, 18—.

Affiant.

NOTE.—The above blank is to be used in accordance with section 15 of the "Act in relation to the Lunatic Asylum," ratified March 9th, 1869. Full directions may be found in the Act. (See Chapter 67, Acts 1868-'69.)

PRECEPT TO BE USED TO BRING AN INSANE PERSON BEFORE
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR EXAMINATION.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff or Constable of —— County—GREETING:

Whereas, Information on oath has been laid before me that —— is an insane person. You are hereby commanded to bring him or her before me or some other Justice of the Peace of said County, within the next ten days, in order that necessary proceedings may be had respecting his or her insane condition.

Given under my hand this —— day of ——, 18—.

——, *J. P.*

NOTE.—The above warrant is to be used under section 15 of “Act in relation to Lunatic Asylum,” ratified March 9th, 1869. It need not be used when the friends of the lunatic will voluntarily bring him before the Justice.

—————
COMMITMENT TO ASYLUM—WARRANT TO OFFICER.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff or Constable of —— County—GREETING:

Whereas, It has been made to satisfactorily appear to us —— and ——, Justices of the Peace of said County, that ——, a citizen of the State, is an insane person, that he has a legal settlement in said County, and is a fit subject for the Insane Asylum, and that his being at large is injurious to himself, and disadvantageous, if not dangerous, to the community:

You are hereby commanded to take the said —— and convey him to the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, and there deliver him to the Superintendent thereof for safe keeping.

Given under our hands this —— of ——, 18—.

——, *J. P.*

——, *J. P.*

NOTE.—The above warrant is to be issued under section 15 of “Act in relation to Insane Asylum,” ratified March 9th, 1869: to-wit, Chapter 67, Acts of 1868-’69.

INTERROGATORIES TO BE ANSWERED BY COMPETENT WITNESSES.

Question 1. What is the name of the patient?

Answer. —.

Question 2. What is his or her age?

Answer. —.

Question 3. Is he or she married or single?

Answer. —.

Question 4. What is the supposed cause of his or her insanity?

Answer. —.

Question 5. In what way is the disease exhibited?

Answer. —.

Question 6. Has any medical treatment been pursued? If so, what kind, and by whom?

Answer. —.

Question 7. How long has he or she been insane? Count from first symptoms.

Answer. —.

Question 8. Has the patient manifested any propensity to injure himself or others? If so, in what way?

Answer. —.

Question 9. Has he or she been subject to epilepsy?

Answer. —.

Question 10. Has any of his or her ancestors been insane? If so, state what ancestors, and what was the character of their insanity?

Answer. —.

Question 11. Has he or she any family, and if so, what persons compose it?

Answer. —.

Question 12. Are any of them insane, and what is the character of such insanity?

Answer. —.

Question 13. What is the occupation of the patient?

Answer. —.

Question 14. How many attacks of mental disease has the patient had?

Answer. —.

Question 15. Are the parents of the insane person related by blood; if so, what is the degree of relationship?

Answer. —.

Question 16. Has the applicant property? If so, state in what such property consists, and what is the value thereof?

Answer. —.

Question 17. Is the applicant under any forcible restraint? If so, what?

Answer. —.

Question 18. Has the patient received any aid from the County? If so, what?

Answer. —.

Question 19. Give the *name* and *address* of the friend of the patient with whom the Superintendent can correspond?

Answer. —.

Any information obtainable, not embraced in the foregoing questions, tending to throw light on the physical and mental condition of the patient should be given.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
 — County. }

Before us, officers duly authorized to administer an oath, this — day of —, 187—, come — and —, persons known to be reliable and credible witnesses, and make oath that the foregoing answers are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

—, J. P.

—, J. P.

